

State steel facing £375m loss as demand slumps

The British Steel Corporation is preparing for a massive £375m loss this year. A fall in demand has meant output has slumped to disastrously low levels. In an effort to hoist itself into profitability it will have to seek fresh price increases soon. These are expected to be not less than 15 per cent although British prices are now up to 10 per cent higher than Europe's in the market place.

New price increases on the way

Figures for the corporation's blast furnaces were operating at about 60 per cent of capacity although steelmaking at electric arc furnaces was holding up rather better and was running at about 75 per cent of capacity. But the corporation believed that the present recession will last until at least the end of March next year.

Mr Scholey said: "This is going to have significant effects on profitability this year. Last year the corporation recorded a profit of some £50m. Unless we can get a check on things—and this is what we are aiming to do—we will be faced with a loss of £375m and this is quite intolerable."

The agreement reached this week with the TUC-SIC is designed to achieve savings of about £100m through voluntary redundancies, reduced manning levels, elimination of overtime and a halt to recruitment. The corporation is also seeking to reduce its commodity buying commitments, which include scrap by some £100m.

Mr Scholey disclosed that the corporation would be seeking further price increases on all its products shortly. The state steel undertaking last increased prices at the beginning of January when they were designed to generate an additional revenue of about £300m.

But the last increase coincided with the sharp deterioration in the market. The increases however put BSC prices nearly or less in line with price levels of other European countries. List prices are still about the same.

A gap has developed as a result of European producers offering discounts and other facilities and it is now estimated that in the market place British prices are up to 10 per cent higher.

The BSC chief executive would not disclose the size of

Plan to pay workers if jobs are threatened

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The Government is to take powers to cushion workers from the effects of the economic recession by paying their wages if their jobs are threatened.

That fresh concession to trade union demands was disclosed at a meeting yesterday between Mr Healey, the Chancellor, and the TUC economic committee. Amendments will be tabled to the Employment Protection Bill now going through Parliament to enable the Government to keep together the labour force of all companies.

Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, said after the Treasury talks that provisions were being included in the legislation to make it possible to pay to firms amounts of money equivalent to what workers would have got in unemployment pay if they were laid off.

The temporary employment subsidies will not automatically be available to companies wishing to lay off men, but there is likely to be strong TUC pressure on the Treasury to support the payroll of financially embarrassed firms, particularly those engaged in the key export manufacturing sector. He continued:

"We complained our great concern at current trends, which show a million unemployed later this year, and possibly more in the spring of next year. We argue that measures should be taken not merely to maintain jobs but also to ensure that labour forces in the private sector are not put at a disadvantage of the upturn when it comes."

The Chancellor expressed anxiety at the talks over the rapid rising level of wage settlements, and showed serious interest in the new restraint formula proposed by Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, for limiting increases to a flat-rate rise tied to movements in the cost of living index and average industrial wages.

Mr Healey's warning that the present level of settlements might force up the pace of inflation followed what was described as a "realistic" debate on collective bargaining at a TUC General Council meeting earlier in the day. As predicted in *The Times* on May 12, TUC leaders decided to send a stiff reminder to unions reiterating their commitment to wage restraint.

Document, page 3



Sculpture display: An exhibition of more than thirty recent works by 11 of Britain's leading figurative sculptors was unveiled in Holland Park, London, yesterday. The Boy with a Dolphin and the Dancer with

a Bird (above) are by David Wynne. The exhibition has been organized by The Illustrated London News in conjunction with the GLC and will last until July 3. Opening the exhibition, Mr Iltyd Harrington

of the GLC, chaired the ceremony. As it stands, we have not yet got back to recognizing that art is as important as council housing. It is the first such exhibition for more than a decade.

Radiation leak into river at Windscale

By Pearce Wright
Science Correspondent

A radiation leak, the third in 18 months, has occurred at the nuclear plant at Windscale, Cumbria. Small quantities of material have escaped, including such dangerous contaminants as cobalt 60 and caesium 137. It happened when a so-called "active drain" leaked, allowing radioactive effluent to seep into a storm drain and empty into the river Calder.

British Nuclear Fuels last night rejected possibilities of a public health hazard or a pollution threat to the river.

However, nuclear safety experts were clearly astonished to learn that such an agent as cobalt 60 could be discarded even by accident: caesium 137 is more difficult to contain.

The leak is almost an inevitable consequence of the earlier accident that led to the closure of the only commercial plant in the world which produces uranium oxide fuel from nuclear power stations.

As that will not be back in operation for some months, stocks of oxide fuel removed as a matter of routine from the power stations are building up.

The stocks are kept under guard in cooling ponds at Windscale. Periodically a small amount of water is changed, via the "active drains", to prevent radioactive contamination from building up in the ponds. Long-term and highly radioactive levels can be held in short-term storage tanks. Low levels active material are flushed out to sea.

British Nuclear Fuels said the level that would cause concern, known as the "action level", was not reached.

At Windscale last night, Mr Peter Mummery, general manager of the Windscale and Calder works, emphasized that the level of radiation was no more than in ordinary drinking water.

Checks in future would be more frequent. The leak might have been going on for up to a month.

Dr Kissinger reaffirms US pledge on Berlin

From Richard Davy
Berlin, May 21

Dr Kissinger, the United States Secretary of State, told the West Berlin House of Representatives today that the city remained a vital interest of the United States. "On behalf of President Ford and the American people, I reaffirm our historic relationship today. We shall stand with you and we are confident that history will record Berlin not merely as a great city but as a great principle in the story of man's struggle for freedom," he said.

It was noticed here with some dismay that he did not reaffirm Allied rights in the whole of Berlin, including the Eastern sector, where Western forces regularly show the flag in what is otherwise the capital of East Germany. These rights were recently challenged by the Soviet Union, though they have not been interfered with on the ground.

Herr Schütz, the Chief Burgomaster of West Berlin, in his reply to Dr Kissinger made a special point of saying that the allied commitment comprises the whole of the city, the four-power city of Berlin.

Apart from this omission, Dr Kissinger's speech was seen as a strong affirmation of American determination to protect Berlin and its links with West Germany and to regard the security of Berlin as vital to democracy.

He pointed out that his visit did not come in the midst of a crisis but at a moment when the city was enjoying greater security than at any time in the last 30 years. Nevertheless, he said, we shall not slacken our resolve or neglect our security for we know that it has been our determination and our strength which have made the present opportunity for pre-

Jane Goodall escapes raiders at game camp

From es Salaam, May 21

Forty heavily armed uniformed men hunting a leading English anthropologist, Miss Jane Goodall, stormed last night an isolated research camp on the shores of Lake Tanganyika and abducted three American students and a Dutch girl, the Tanzanian Government said tonight.

The raiders landed from two motor boats at the bush camp at midnight on Monday, threatened camp guards with death and demanded to be taken to the quarters of about 30 students investigating the behavioural habits of the chimpanzee and baboon.

They particularly wanted Miss Goodall, a world expert on the chimpanzee, who has been living and working among the apes since 1960.

Miss Goodall escaped in the melee. United States Embassy officials said the remaining students at the camp—10 Americans and three Britons—were being evacuated by launch to Kigoma, 15 miles south.

Tanzania announced that it had asked Zaire, Burundi, Zambia and Rwanda, which border the lake, to help to track down the raiders.

Stanford University, California, which is sponsoring the camp, said the abducted Americans were Miss Barbara Simms, aged 24, Miss Carrie Jane Hunter, aged 21, and Kenneth Smith, aged 22. The Netherlands Embassy said the Dutch girl was Miss van Zinnic Bergman, studying at Stanford.

According to the university, the raiders described themselves as rebels from Zaire—Reuter.

ories claim Leyland rescue linked to EEC

By Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent

Wedwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, and of the leading opponents of the Cabinet's majority recommendation that British cars would best be served continuing in Europe, was today in the Commons to say that the whole of the Government's strategy for saving huge sums of public money into British Leyland based on the assumption Britain would still be a member of the EEC after June

the British Leyland Bill giving the Secretary of State to acquire shares in the company began its second day. Mr Heseltine, Opposition spokesman on industry, said that £2,500m was being raised by the Government on the basis of the strength of

Two US officers not dead in Lebanese ambush

By Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent

Two US officers, attached to the Iranian American military mission in Iran, were not dead in a Lebanese ambush today in an ambush on a road in Beirut. An outwitted terrorist group claimed responsibility.

The officers, attached to the Iranian American military mission in Iran, were not dead in a Lebanese ambush today in an ambush on a road in Beirut. An outwitted terrorist group claimed responsibility.

The officers, attached to the Iranian American military mission in Iran, were not dead in a Lebanese ambush today in an ambush on a road in Beirut. An outwitted terrorist group claimed responsibility.

The officers, attached to the Iranian American military mission in Iran, were not dead in a Lebanese ambush today in an ambush on a road in Beirut. An outwitted terrorist group claimed responsibility.

The officers, attached to the Iranian American military mission in Iran, were not dead in a Lebanese ambush today in an ambush on a road in Beirut. An outwitted terrorist group claimed responsibility.

The officers, attached to the Iranian American military mission in Iran, were not dead in a Lebanese ambush today in an ambush on a road in Beirut. An outwitted terrorist group claimed responsibility.

The officers, attached to the Iranian American military mission in Iran, were not dead in a Lebanese ambush today in an ambush on a road in Beirut. An outwitted terrorist group claimed responsibility.

The officers, attached to the Iranian American military mission in Iran, were not dead in a Lebanese ambush today in an ambush on a road in Beirut. An outwitted terrorist group claimed responsibility.

Giscard warning on Britain's money problems

President Giscard d'Estaing in an interview with *Le Figaro* yesterday said that the return of the franc to the European currency would be a great difficulty.

He emphasized, however, "one great difficulty" resulting "from the serious and it seems lasting difference between the economic and monetary evolution of Britain and that of the group of Western countries". Later, at a press-luncheon, he insisted that Britain, like Italy, was in a special economic and monetary situation.

CBI support for pay curb plan

The Grand Council of the Confederation of British Industry yesterday endorsed proposals revealed in *The Times* yesterday which would mean replacing the social contract with a pay restraint agreement involving Government, trade unions, and employers. The aim would be to cut inflation to about 5 per cent a year.

Tar yield reduced

The average tar yield of cigarettes has been reduced by about a tenth since testing began three years ago, figures issued by the Department of Health and Social Security show. But the department is to add emphasis to its warnings on the health dangers.

Knesset takes kicks

Israel's pride in the efficiency of its democratic system has now spread to sport as supporters of a Jerusalem football team seek a political solution to the problem of their team's imminent relegation. Fans demonstrated outside the Knesset to have Saturday's revolt nullified.

Sculptor's inquest told of fire

At the inquest on Dame Barbara Hepworth, the sculptor, which was adjourned at Pezance yesterday, a night nurse said Dame Barbara had gone to bed herself, very tired. The nurse said she had found Dame Barbara dead in her bed.

Crisis in Ulster

Ulster's newly elected constitutional Convention is in danger of breaking down unless the main Roman Catholic and Protestant power blocs can agree over its procedure.

Arab loans hope

Several Arab oil exporters are believed to have responded encouragingly to EEC approaches to borrow funds on behalf of the first countries to benefit.

Threat to sub-post offices

A sectional conference of the Union of Post Office Workers decided yesterday to ban all work in sub-post offices from December 1 next over security.

Art heritage: Higher grants to galleries and tax concessions to owners of art works

are proposed in a report on art exports.

Football: England drew 2-2 with Wales in their home international championship match at Wembley. Johnson scored both England's goals.

Felixstowe: Four-page Special Report portrays the town and the successful privately-operated port which has its centenary this year.

Wilson plea ignored by Chrysler strikers

Chrysler strikers decided yesterday to stay out for at least another fortnight. They also sharply criticized Mr Wilson for his speech about political motivation behind the strike. The cost to the American car maker is £1m a day in lost output.

Leader page 17

Letters: On a new written constitution, from Professor H. W. R. Wade, QC, and others; on a fair pay policy, from Mr Paul Nicolson. Leading articles: The economy and wages; Mr Yorke and Sir Africa; export of works of art. Features: pages 9 and 16.

Books: page 11. Michael Rafter on Philippa Pullar's life of Frank Harris; Edward Cundy on the work of Josef Kouda. Books, page 10.

Obituary, page 15. Dame Barbara Hepworth; Sir Walter Adams. Raymond Leppard talks to John Higgins about the Canning Little Theatre, which opens the Glyndebourne season tonight; Irving Wardle on *Paranoid Tendencies* (Bristol New Vic). Sport, pages 14 and 15.

Rugby Union: England pick five new caps for match against Australia; Racing: No Alimony wins Goodwood Derby trial. Business News, pages 19-25. Stock market: Equities drifted down on lack of support. The FT index lost 4.4 points to 321.

Financial Editor: A chance to make Beauchamp profits; company law reform and a Bar Association. Peter Jay Thursday Column: The drawbacks to Mr Jack Jones's pay inflation proposal.

Home News	2-4	Law Report	9
EEC Referendum	1	Letters	12
European News	5-6	Motoring	13
Overseas News	6-8	Obituary	15
Appointments	18	Parliament	12
Books	10	Sale Room	16
Business	19, 21-26	Science	15
Church	28	Sport	14, 15
Church	28	TG & Radio	31
Church	28	Theatres, etc.	11
Church	28	This Week Ago	12
Church	28	Universities	12
Church	28	Weather	2
Church	28	Wills	15
Church	28		

Defence plea succeeds at terror trial

From Dan van der Vei
Stuttgart, May 21

The opening day of the trial of the four alleged leaders of the Baader-Meinhof terrorist group in Stuttgart today demonstrated that the best form of defence is attack.

An unprecedented security precaution, were in force inside and outside the court at Stuttgart, on the northern outskirts of Stuttgart. Despite the solemnity with which the state approached the most elaborate and important criminal trial in West Germany, four surprisingly youthful defence lawyers dominated the day's proceedings from start to finish.

Their main move in a series of preliminary procedural motions to the five judges, was an attempt to achieve the reinstatement of three lawyers excluded by another court from the defence of Andreas Baader, aged 32, for allegedly helping the accused to communicate with supporters outside the prison.

The court initially rejected this appeal. But it was the federal attorney leading the prosecution who caused this decision to be reversed at the end of the day by questioning the judges' grounds for it.

The legal point at issue is the precise interpretation to be put on the wording of a federal law permitting the exclusion of lawyers which was drawn up and enacted in haste last year with this very trial in mind.

The judges felt that exclusion from the defence of Herr Baader meant exclusion from the entire case. The defence

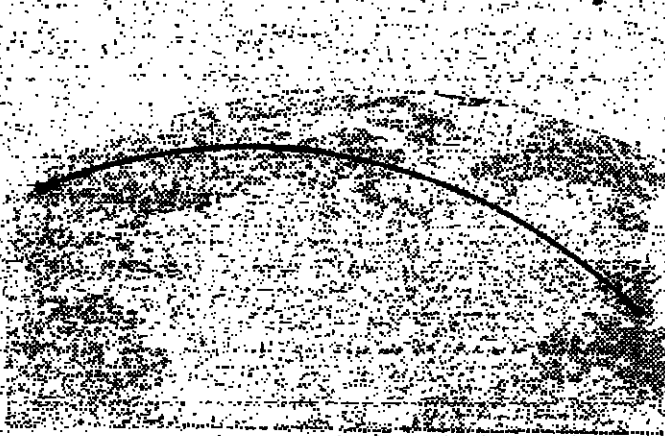
Continued on page 6, col 2

New Daily to Los Angeles. Non-Stop.

Our twice-weekly wide-body DC10 services between London and Los Angeles have proved so successful that from May 30th we're operating one every day. Take off 16.10 arrive 19.15. Coming back you leave at 18.30 and arrive in London at 12.40 next day. Details from your travel agent or British Airways shops.

British airways

We'll take more care of you.



Consulate bomb

Nice, May 21.—A powerful home-made bomb shattered the door to the West German Consulate here today. The bomb was not at home and no one was hurt.—Reuter.

OME NEWS

O clerks to boycott ib-office work

Our Labour Staff
Classified with lower standard of security, welfare and dining accommodation, a special conference of the Union of Office Workers decided today to ban all work in postoffices from December 1975.
The decision by the council, taken at their conference in Blackpool, means that as of sub-postoffices might be closed next year if sub-postmaster falls ill or on holiday.
Robert Hunt, a northern district delegate, referred to the sub-postmasters murdered by the so-called Black Panther gang those were good for refusing to man sub-postoffices.
The conference overwhelmingly supported the ban in spite of the fact that the executive had been asked to wait a settlement being negotiated by postoffice work.
In a sectional conference held in closed session security officers of the post office. The union is thought to be considering a scheme that would usually phase out private firms in favour of an annual security system fully unable to the Post Office.

pilot for trial

Star Duncan Steadman, 33, a former RAF bomber pilot, charged with offences under the Official Secrets Act, is set for trial at Caernarvon in court by Holyhead magistrates yesterday.

an on food additives visaged by Mr Peart

Our Science Correspondent has stated that a ban on food additives came into force on May 22. Mr Peart, secretary of the Food Additives and Contaminants Committee, said that the ban would cover all additives used in food. The Food Additives and Contaminants Committee was reviewing the remaining food additives and completing a report on more than 200 additives and flavourings.
But approved additives could not be permitted indefinitely. Scientific knowledge was for ever increasing, and consumers were taking a closer interest in food quality.
Each permitted list must be periodically assessed to allow for new additives.
Business Diary, page 23

gion says the government is ling disabled

Staff Reporter
A Royal British Legion day accused the Government of failing to face its responsibilities in its treatment of disabled servicemen and war widows. It is a meeting with representatives to press for the removal of anomalies in Service pensions, the end of taxation on widows' pensions, and maintenance of war pension entitlement over civilian pension.
A press conference in London yesterday Colonel J. J. es, chairman, said that he had always argued that a pension was compensation and not merely a maintenance grant.
Prince of Wales is to be in a 25-minute film for the day. Production starts next month and it is hoped that it will be shown on television.

Scots church protest is thwarted

From Ronald Peck
Edinburgh
The historic moment when a Roman Catholic archbishop addressed the General Assembly of the General Church of Scotland, ending 415 years of formal silence between the two churches, was greeted with applause yesterday. A protest by the Twentieth Century Reformation Movement, led by Pastor Jack Glass, was confined by strict security to the pavement outside the General Assembly Hall in Edinburgh.
Pastor Glass attempted to enter the hall but was turned away. The Very Rev. Andrew Haddon, convener of the church's business committee, told him he could not make a silent protest while the archbishop was speaking. Pastor Glass had planned to stand in

the hall wearing a "protest smock" carrying slogans against the Roman Catholic church.
The Archbishop of Glasgow, Mr. Thomas Winning, said that the church unity would not be achieved by one church taking over. People should not be afraid of the ecumenical movement.
Too many preachers: Mr. John Munro, convener of the church finance, law and advisory committee of the Free Church in Edinburgh had told his church's general assembly in Edinburgh yesterday that presbyteries had not taken opportunities for linking new congregations (our Edinburgh Correspondent writes).
"The church cannot afford to pay ministers or resident lay preachers to minister to 10 or 20 people", he said.

Student teachers face the prospect of unemployment

By David Hencke, of The Times Higher Education Supplement
Hundreds of student teachers who were recruited to colleges in 1972 to meet a national shortage of teachers, face the prospect of unemployment in September because of falling primary school population and the economic crisis.

The Inner London Education Authority, which employs more than 20,000 teachers, stopped recruiting primary school teachers last month. It has filled all vacancies by employing 698 new recruits, compared with 1,300 last year.

Other authorities, such as

Cleveland, are not filling their new quotas of teachers because of the economic crisis. This means that 75 out of every 100 students leaving Teesside College of Education may be without jobs this autumn.
Difficulties faced by students waiting jobs have been reported in most London colleges of education and in Brighton, Birmingham, Sheffield and Teesside. In a survey to be released tomorrow by the National Union of Students, 180 students in five London colleges have said they will be unemployed in September.
Student entrants to teaching will reach a peak of 20,000 this year.

Marine jailed for killing girl aged five

Adrian Saich, aged 20, of the Royal Marines, was jailed at Plymouth Crown Court yesterday for three years for killing the daughter, aged five, of the woman he was living with. He was found not guilty of murder but guilty of manslaughter.

Mr Justice Milmo discharged the jury from giving a verdict on an additional charge of causing the girl, Tracey Hackleton, grievous bodily harm. Mr Saich was jailed for nine months, to run concurrently with the three years, for wilfully ill treating and neglecting the girl, to which he had pleaded guilty at the start of his trial last Thursday.

At the start of the trial and in the absence of the jury, Miss Hackleton was given a two-year jail sentence, suspended for two years, for offences in connection with the child.

Policemen admonished: Evidence during the trial disclosed that there was a seven hour delay between a neighbour's reporting screams from the house and army police action. Mr John Woodcock, Deputy Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall, said yesterday: "A senior officer was appointed to investigate the background and circumstances of this incident, and on the basis of these inquiries we accept that we did not respond as effectively as we should have done. Several human errors by a number of police officers collectively resulted in police response falling short of the standards we expect. As a result of the official investigation the officers concerned have been admonished and advised."

A police officer said afterwards that no disciplinary action had been taken against any officer.



Mr Harold Macmillan after unveiling Mr Oscar Nemon's statue of Marshal of the RAF Lord Portal in London yesterday.

Morale to be considered before more defence cuts

By Our Defence Correspondent

The Government accepts that serious consideration should be given to the effects on Britain's commitments and on military morale before any more short-term cuts in defence spending are made. A report published last night contains government answers to questions raised by the House of Commons Expenditure Committee in the period leading up to the Defence Review.

Economic uncertainties, which made it difficult to predict Britain's rate of growth, had forced the Government to make the additional £110m cut in the

1976-77 Defence Estimates.

Confirming government faith in the Anglo-German-Italian multi-role combat aircraft (MRCA), the report says it will be unique in its all-weather attack role. Several countries are evaluating it. "None of our competitors will have any comparable aircraft available in the same time-scale."

The report refers to studies in the wake of the Defence Review that will affect civilian manpower in the defence field. Defence Expenditure: Government Observations on the Second Report from the Expenditure Committee (Command 6072, Stationery Office, 25p).

TUC warning on abuse of the 'special case' argument

The following statement on collective bargaining and the social contract was issued yesterday by the TUC:

There is nothing in the present situation that reduces the need for the social contract, or the need to reach agreements on the basis of the guidelines. Indeed, with inflation at a higher level than in almost every other country in the world and unemployment growing month by month, the value of the social contract as an instrument of economic progress is enhanced.

A review of pay settlements shows that, in addition to securing compensation for rises in the cost of living, there have been a number of special elements:

1. Special case increases, particularly in the public sector (including nurses, teachers, transport workers and postmen) to deal with anomalies, injustices and manpower difficulties which arose in the period of statutory controls;
2. Significant and long-overdue increases in the pay of some large groups of low-paid workers, again notably in the public sector (including local authority manual workers and National Health Service auxiliary staff, in line with the TUC low pay target;
3. Significant steps towards equal pay in line with the Equal Pay Act and congress objectives;
4. The complications caused by

Phase Three threshold agreements which triggered 11 times in the period since the social contract was adopted.

The underlying rate of increase in wages is closer to movements in the retail price index than is suggested by much uninformed comment.

Most negotiators have in fact understood the social contract guidelines and the reasons for their adoption practically unanimously by the 1974 congress. Most have done their best to keep within the guidelines, often in the face of considerable pressure from particular groups of members, and the interval between pay increases has rarely been less than 12 months.

Nevertheless, there have clearly been undesirable gaps in the observance of the guidelines, and if settlements in the next round of negotiations are pitched at the level of some of those negotiated recently, or if new settlements are made before their due date, the prospect of reducing price inflation towards the end of this year and during next year will be seriously threatened.

The Government have repeatedly made plain their rejection of the notion that statutory control of wages could provide a just or practical answer to the nation's economic problems. Trade unionists welcome this

Taxation threat to collections of art

By Kenneth Gosling
Arts Reporter

Increased purchase grants are essential if museums and galleries are to continue to improve their collections and to save works of art that might otherwise be lost to the nation, the Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art says in a report today on its work for 1972-74.

This is the second serious warning about the financial position of museums and galleries in 10 days—the first, reported in *The Times* last week, by a standing commission, pointed out that the purchase grant for the next three years was less than half what was required.

The committee, reporting before the publication of the grants for the next three years, emphasises the need for a substantial rise.

In an appendix to its report, it sets out its evidence to the Government on the proposals for capital transfer tax and wealth tax. It says that the combination of the two would lead to a flood of sales that could destroy the present system.

Measures proposed for deferment of (not exemption from) wealth tax if certain conditions were met would not succeed the committee says.

The proposed taxes must force owners who in the main will have to pay them to sell their works of art. Even if the Government are prepared to intervene with very great financial support to public

collections, their buildings and their running, many of these works will go overseas, lost for ever to the nation.

This would be a disaster to an important part of our national heritage.

Another method is needed to avoid the early sale of such works and at the same time ensure that those who now own them continue as custodians for the nation until such time as they may have to sell.

The committee supports the view that if an owner is to enjoy certain tax exemptions he should in return be under certain obligations: to lend to public galleries and exhibitions from time to time, to offer better access, where possible, to scholars and the public, and, if he wishes to sell, to offer first to the nation on agreed terms.

The committee points to countries that operate the tax but exempt works of art, and says their experience does not suggest that the system would encourage the use of works of art as a tax haven. It also deals with the "highly adverse" impact on living British artists, rising as well as established, if important British patrons were discouraged by the proposed taxes.

In its report, the committee says 17 objects were saved from export out of 33 cases considered in the period reviewed.

Export of Works of Art 1972-74: twelfth report of the Reviewing Committee: Stationery Office, 35p.

Concern over number of senior doctors emigrating

By Our Medical Reporter

In the past year 284 hospital consultants and 40 senior registrars have emigrated, the Hospital Consultants' and Specialists' Association said yesterday.

The most popular destinations were Canada, and other consultants went to the United States, Australia, New Zealand and Saudi Arabia. The information came from two thousand replies to a question asking the association's five thousand members about emigration plans.

Medical circles are concerned because the net loss of all doctors from Britain is usually put at about three hundred a

year. Senior doctors seem to be taking the lead.

The association is writing to the 11,000 consultants in Britain asking them if they have plans to emigrate. The questionnaire asks for details of the doctor's specialty; whether he or she speaks a foreign language, and if so which; and whether countries are under consideration.

In a leaflet sent to members, the association says that professional independence is threatened by the Government's proposals on their contracts, the pay-benefit issue and private facilities.

In brief

'No smoking' offices urged

Non-smokers should no longer be obliged to share offices with smokers in government departments, according to a resolution passed yesterday by the Institution of Professional Civil Servants at its annual conference in Eastbourne (a Staff Reporter writes).

If adopted it might disrupt office arrangements, but the Property Services Agency of the Department of the Environment is confident that its budget could stand the cost of erecting partitions.

Tories to set up medical forum

A Conservative Medical Society, which it is hoped will help to shape future party policy, is to be formed (our Medical Reporter writes). Doctors throughout the country are being invited to an inaugural meeting next month.

Mr Norman Fowler, Tory spokesman on the social services, making the announcement yesterday, said that in legal and home affairs the society of Conservative Lawyers had made an outstanding contribution, and he saw the new medical society as fulfilling a similar role.

Order on Lord Lucan sought

An attempt was made at London Bankruptcy Court to make a bankruptcy receiving order against Lord Lucan, who is missing, over a Mercedes car. Two creditors, H. W. Motors and Bowater Securities, both of Watlington-Thames, Surrey, are claiming about £1,500. The hearing was adjourned for six weeks.

£500,000 canal appeal

The Kenner and Avon Canal Trust is appealing for £500,000 to continue restoring and reopening the old inland waterway link between London and Bristol opened in 1810.

Bank plot charge

Harold Scopp, aged 42, a director of Mansford Street, Bethnal Green, London, was remanded in custody for six days by the Marlborough Street magistrate yesterday, accused of conspiring to rob the Bank of America, Davies Street, Mayfair.

Prison caravan

Prisoners in Blundeston jail, Suffolk, by making and selling toys, paintings and jewelry, have helped to buy a six-berth caravan to house their visiting families.

'Life' for butcher

Neville Watson, aged 32, a butcher, of Beech Street, Cross Hills, West Yorkshire, was sentenced at Leeds Crown Court yesterday to life imprisonment for murdering his wife, Kathleen, aged 31, of Washburn Drive, Cross Hills, on December 2.

Correction

The omission in one edition yesterday of several words from a report of the Prime Minister's speech to the annual dinner of the CBI gave a false impression of what he said. The passage should have read: "... Britain's prospects of solving our own problems in our own way, as we must, will be made immeasurably more difficult in the circumstances we have to live with, if the British people vote for the severance of Britain from the Community."

"EXPORT OR DIE"

It's been said before—but today it probably has more meaning than ever before.

It's a saying which we've taken to heart in continuing an island tradition by building the world's most powerful fleet of purpose-built container ships to serve our international trade.

And by operating a total through-transport service to go with them.

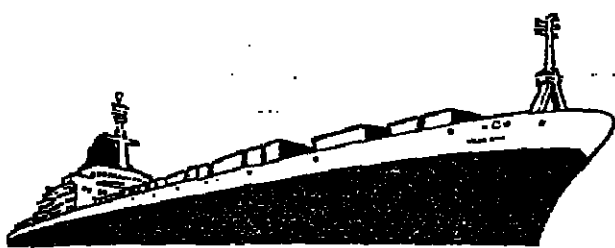
Exports are the lifeblood of our economy and OCL provide British

industry with a fast, modern transport link between world markets—door-to-door.

The OCL container service has opened new opportunities for British exports throughout the Far East, Australia and New Zealand. Greater potential is there for further expansion for British goods.

Now is the time.

Overseas Containers Limited, Beagle House, Braham St., London, E1 8EP. Telephone: 01-283 4242.



The Containerway for British exports

HOME NEWS

School roof collapse may change rules

By Stewart Tandler

The Department of the Environment is considering tightening building regulations after a report by the Building Research Establishment on the collapse of a timber roof at a school in Essex.

Part of the roof over a swimming pool at Ilford County High School for Boys collapsed last October without injuring anyone, and the report, published yesterday, finds that the accident happened because of condensation in the roof void and a 67 per cent increase in the roof load from extra layers of felt and chippings.

The condensation decayed beams that were not adequately protected by preservatives; the extra load was added five years after the roof had been completed.

The research scientists are planning a pilot survey of 20 to 30 roofs of the same construction where there is high humidity, and the Department of Education has asked local authorities to check schools.

Buildings at three schools have been checked and passed as safe.

The construction at the Essex school is the box-beam method, used as a cheap method for covering large areas. Since it became popular in the 1960s, about 30,000 buildings in Britain have used it for gymnasiums, dance halls, schools and such areas.

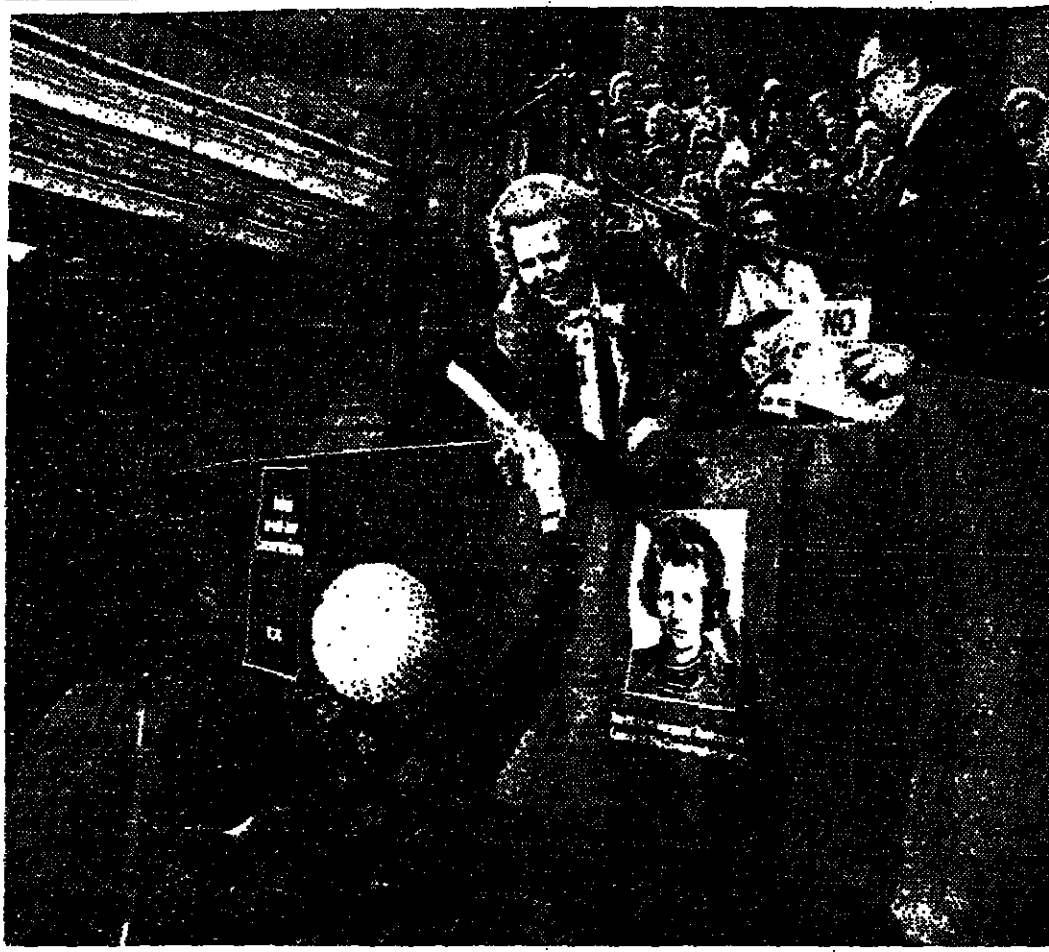
The risk element is where the roofs cover areas of high humidity, such as kitchens, but the research establishment estimates that it has been used in fewer than two thousand such cases. The humidity difficulty can be overcome with techniques like introducing an air flow into the roof void.

The department sent the report with a circular to local authorities yesterday asking them to heed its conclusions and pass them on to owners and builders.

Theatre body to be wound up

The Advisory Committee on Theatres, which has met only once since it was set up in January, 1974, is to be wound up, Mr Jenkins, minister with responsibility for the arts, has announced in a Commons written answer.

He said that Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, were satisfied that the role was best fulfilled by the Arts Council and the Theatres Advisory Council.



Mrs Thatcher, Conservative Party leader, receiving a brush "to sweep Britain clean of socialists" at the Conservative women's conference yesterday.

Thatcher brush for socialists

By Penny Symon

Political Staff

Those who had hoped that Mrs Thatcher would use the Conservative women's conference as an opportunity for a full-dress rehearsal for today's economic debate in the Commons were disappointed yesterday.

but clearly the two thousand delegates in Central Hall, Westminster, were not.

A triumphant tune was playing over the piped music system as she walked in, the bright blue of her coat almost matching the hangings on the platform, and from the applause and cheers that accompanied her progress to the rostrum it was clear that the first woman leader of the Conservative party, or indeed of any major political party in the West, could have read the telephone book to the audience and they would still have loved her.

Amid the cheering, an excited delegate, Mrs Partie Whetton, from Don Valley, Yorkshire, ran forward to hand Mrs Thatcher a brush "to sweep Britain clean of socialists". Mrs Thatcher held it aloft for the benefit of photographers, declaring that it would become as famous as the bell once displayed by Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone.

Her speech concerned personal ownership, enterprise, obligations, protection, law and liberty, and Europe. Each point was applauded wholeheartedly. Her remarks on inflation, however, tended to be a recital of the obvious, with nothing new for those hungering after solutions.

In an inflationary situation, she said, it was the strong who gained and the weak who lost, and the danger was that people got into difficulties and could not meet their commitments, and everyone eventually looked to the state for help and jobs. She continued: "We must ensure that inflation is not allowed to bear most heavily on those people of their savings, who are the backbone of our country. If incomes are fixed, and impoverished those who have been thrifty and careful when they become old and vulnerable."

It is, of all trends, the most demoralizing, penalizing the very qualities of self-reliance and independence which it should be our business to encourage, and this is a special charge on our party, because manifestly people who make provision for their old age will not get much help from the state and we must carry on the fight for the small fixed income groups.

Mrs Thatcher had a new

social contract for Britain: Service, not strife; giving, not grabbing; and caring for people, not classifying them. "No council budget, however high the rates (and they are very high), could afford enough social workers to replace the good neighbour, and no level of social security can bring that wealth of support that comes from friends in time of need."

On Europe, she said that it would do untold damage to the future of international relations if we renounced the Treaty of Accession.

Speakers in the economic debate had called vigorously for protection of the middle class, whose incomes were not keeping up with inflation, and help for people to stand on their own feet. One speaker wanted to stop the country being "wedged into Benemey".

Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer, was loudly applauded when he set out some Conservative policies to defeat inflation. As soon as we return to power the defeat of inflation will be the dominant and overriding objective. As soon as we are able we shall lighten the tax on income from savings, aim to bring in a single rate of VAT, abolish capital transfer tax, and lighten the burden heaped upon the self-employed.

EEC REFERENDUM

Supporters of membership reply to Benn claims of lost jobs

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

Campaigners in favour of continued British membership of the EEC yesterday were emphasizing Community benefits as a counter-blast to the concerted allegation by Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, that nearly 500,000 jobs have already been lost as a result of Britain's trade deficit with the eight other EEC countries.

Mr Callaghan, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, took the opportunity to reply to Mr Benn's argument when he spoke at a Southampton. He said:

"Jobs depend on being able to make goods of the right quality at the right price and to deliver them on time. That is a fact of life. Jobs depend on other countries being prosperous too, so that they can buy the goods we make. It is a fact of life that the world's largest trading group, the prospect of new jobs, of more trade, of secure food supplies would be greatly damaged if we were to secede. "No," Mr. Thompson, leader of the Liberal Party, said in London that while he disdained Mr Wilson's use of "artificial" manoeuvres such as the referendum and the so-called "right of dissent" so that his Government could be preserved

Certainly not in Southampton, the gateway to the world.

Mr Callaghan said the Government had made sure in the negotiations that the United Kingdom could use all the financial aids that were employed at present to carry on its policies of creating employment.

The Chancellor, under articles of the treaty, had imposed exchange controls to regulate the amount of British capital flowing to Europe. As the Prime Minister had constantly emphasized, the value of our exports was rising in a dramatic fashion. Every measure to stimulate investment and employment which we used when we were outside the EEC was still at our disposal now that we were inside.

In my judgment, it would be gravely disadvantageous at this stage of our economic history to cancel our membership of the world's largest trading group. The prospect of new jobs, of more trade, of secure food supplies would be greatly damaged if we were to secede. "No," Mr. Thompson, leader of the Liberal Party, said in London that while he disdained Mr Wilson's use of "artificial" manoeuvres such as the referendum and the so-called "right of dissent" so that his Government could be preserved

from being torn apart, he had some sympathy for him. He added:

He could never have imagined that ministers such as Mr Benn would talk about such nonsensical rubbish about the Common Market, and be so widely reported in our so-called responsible press. Mr Benn's wild accusations about the Common Market losing us half a million jobs seem premised on one piece of fallacious logic: that any import is a job-loser. He contends that because the industry had a net trading deficit of £2,000 million in 1974, we have therefore lost 43,000 jobs, using the arbitrary figure of £10,000 worth of steel per job.

This is a convenient way of forgetting that the steel industry has 20,000 redundancies. This is a convenient way of forgetting that the figure of £2,000 million includes the effect on our balance of payments of importing the steel which there would be no jobs at all, and that this in common with nearly all primary products has undergone a massive increase in value on the world markets. Even more surprisingly, he conveniently forgets even to mention the effects of the three day steel strike which cost the steel industry lost 4 million tons of output.

Leading the undecided, page 16

Community 'does not exist to bail out Britain'

By Ronald Kershaw

Political Correspondent

The EEC was not a friendly society which existed to bail Britain out of trouble, Mr Christopher Frere-Smith, chairman of the EEC Britain Out campaign, said in London yesterday.

"To cling to the hope that things would improve in this country only by staying in was to resort to fantasy," he declared.

Only by the resolve and resources of the British people that we will get ourselves out of the mess that we are now in, a mess which has been caused by changing our policies to qualify us for membership of the Common Market and by being forced to adopt policies made at Brussels which are not made to suit our particular interest.

Mr Frere-Smith said that the standard of living had fallen, and there had been no increase of investment in Britain from the Continent. The trade balance had not only not improved but had drastically deteriorated, at a time when the whole of Britain's non-oil trade deficit was attributable to trade with the Community.

There was a move to frighten people into believing that Britain would lose markets if she came out, that no one would trade with us and that there would be vast unemployment, Mr Frere-Smith added.

He said the threats of desperate men. Only by freeing ourselves of the shackles imposed by membership shall we be able to pursue the policies which are needed at this time of crisis. Our future is in the wider world, cooperating and collaborating in a truly international scale trading with complementary economies. Press "unfair": Mr Frere-Smith also launched an attack on what he called the unfairness of the press (the Press Association report).

He said the quality national newspapers were playing it straight and setting a good lead but the popular press was not giving fair coverage. The Get Britain Out campaign was not being treated properly by the regional press, either. He added:

In many instances editors are failing in their duty to provide fair coverage. I have experienced reasons for this. Local editors have not even sent a reporter along to our meetings addressed by ministers.

Senior alleged: Mr Frank Judd, Under-Secretary for the Royal Navy, last night accused "leading colleagues within the Labour Party" of using smear tactics to further the pro-EEC cause. He told a meeting at Slough, Buckinghamshire, that they call in aid the disreputable old technique of charging guilt by association. In doing this they completely overlook their own involvement with the Conservative leadership, who advocate membership of the Market for reasons totally opposed to the basic objectives and philosophy of the Labour movement.

Seven Merseyside Labour MPs yesterday signed an open letter to their constituents urging them to vote "No".

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Whitelaw, the deputy Conservative leader, made a spirited attempt yesterday to divide the free-trading wing of the anti-EEC camp from the advocates of a siege economy. Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, is generally held to be a free-trader. Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, appears to advocate a siege economy, along with much of Labour's left wing.

At a Britain in Europe press conference in London, Mr Whitelaw said those who favoured withdrawal were totally divided in their objectives and speaking with "forked tongues".

One group said they would wish to negotiate a free trade area with Britain's former partners. Leaving aside the question of whether that could be negotiated, and how satisfactory the terms might be, Mr Whitelaw wanted to know why they were alleging elsewhere that "the flow of imported goods from the Market is throwing our own people out of work".

The fact was that a group

Nine's good will 'dispersed by year of haggling'

By Roger Bernhoun

Political Correspondent

Mr Heath said in Glasgow yesterday that the good will he had built up within the Community had been dispersed by a year's haggling by the Wilson Government for party political purposes.

Britain could not afford the two or three years of uncertainty that would follow if it were to leave the Community.

In the past six weeks, Mr Heath said, he had paid three visits to the Community, two to Bonn and one, 10 days ago, to Paris. The EEC realized that the British negotiators had been very busy political reasons but had decided, nevertheless, to help. "The good will I brought into the Community has now been dispersed by a year's haggling," he said.

He said that the EEC had been told that by government ministers, other politicians and by commentators. Miss Joan Lester, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said at Slough yesterday that those who argued for Britain to stay in had shifted their line

of argument. Coming out was now regarded as being a grotesque error; that it would be catastrophic and likely to cause economic hardship. She said:

We are told that we cannot afford to come out of the Community. We are told that it is a disaster to joining, but quite another to come out once we are in. If these arguments were true, then the EEC would be a disaster. We are told we have no choice at all: it is either that we stay in the Market or face economic disaster. A year of fear is being waged against those of us who say we should withdraw as quickly as we can.

It is, because of this, that I am now prepared to shoulder with Mr Heath, but it was sacrificing Britain to communism if the EEC opponents happened to have the support of the Morning Star. This is the situation that we are in. The EEC is a body of men who are not interested in the welfare of the British people. They are interested in the welfare of the EEC. They are interested in the welfare of the EEC. They are interested in the welfare of the EEC.

Mr Foot's brotherhood of man ideal ends at Margate, Mr Heath says

By Roger Bernhoun

Political Correspondent

"I am astonished that for people like Michael Foot, who always say they believe in the brotherhood of man, it doesn't extend beyond Margate." With that stroke of the bludgeon: Mr Heath sought to polish off Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, at the end of a hour-long debate on sovereignty and the EEC being screened late tonight by Thames Television.

"Don't talk such rubbish," an outraged Mr Foot cried. "We've been fighting for internationalism long before you ever..." Mr Heath countered: "Don't lose your temper, Mr Foot."

Most of the programme is on a higher intellectual plane than that, but spirited enough to make the hour pass swiftly. The two men start with subtly defined definitions of sovereignty. For Mr Foot, it is about the right of the British

people to govern themselves. EEC entry means a reduction in the power of the British Parliament to decide matters. For Mr Heath, it is the power of the nation to look after what it regards as its best interests, and something to be used.

"I don't believe that sovereignty is something you hoard like a miser, and cover up in sucking and put in the cellar and go down with a candle and look at it from time to time and see it still there."

Mr Foot scores heavily in the early stages by emphasizing that the EEC's decision-making body, the Council of Ministers, is far from democratic. The only legislature in the world that makes laws in secret. He is not amused when Mr Heath says it is far more open than a British Cabinet meeting. The British Cabinet, Mr Foot points out, is not a legislative body, and is responsible to a demo-

Poll question biased to obtain 'Yes' survey find

By Philip Howard

A survey by psychic published today confirms dark but until now unacknowledged suspicions of opponents that the question asked in the referendum was biased by its phrasing to the answer "Yes".

The survey into what termed "agreement, re-sets" was conducted by Behaviour, the magazine, behavioural and psycho-sciences, in the week beginning May 13.

In simple language survey supports the view people tend to answer "and to agree with any, or opinionated, area about social issues, regardless of specific content."

Mr John Nicholson, a logician and consulting editor of the magazine, said: "It seems quite possible the tendency to say 'Yes' rather than 'No' is sufficient to have a significant effect on the result of a single question."

The survey was conducted by Brighton and Reading. Bright people were interviewed in each town, being asked: "Should Britain be a member of the Common Market?"

Responses varied between towns, and between who question was put after on the door or a rank counter in a shop. But the overall result was a greater number of "Yes" to the first than said "No" to the second.

There was a greater "Yes" to "don't know" to the second question. Mr Nicholson said: "It is a factor that may lead to a greater number of 'Yes' to the first than said 'No' to the second."

Mr Nicholson said: "It is a factor that may lead to a greater number of 'Yes' to the first than said 'No' to the second." "It is a factor that may lead to a greater number of 'Yes' to the first than said 'No' to the second."

Mr Nicholson said: "It is a factor that may lead to a greater number of 'Yes' to the first than said 'No' to the second." "It is a factor that may lead to a greater number of 'Yes' to the first than said 'No' to the second."

Mr Heath is to an important speech about the EEC at Salt Lake, Utah, on Saturday.

Mr Heath is to an important speech about the EEC at Salt Lake, Utah, on Saturday.

Mr Heath is to an important speech about the EEC at Salt Lake, Utah, on Saturday.

Mr Heath is to an important speech about the EEC at Salt Lake, Utah, on Saturday.

Mr Heath is to an important speech about the EEC at Salt Lake, Utah, on Saturday.

Mr Heath is to an important speech about the EEC at Salt Lake, Utah, on Saturday.

Mr Heath is to an important speech about the EEC at Salt Lake, Utah, on Saturday.

Mr Heath is to an important speech about the EEC at Salt Lake, Utah, on Saturday.

Mr Heath is to an important speech about the EEC at Salt Lake, Utah, on Saturday.

Mr Heath is to an important speech about the EEC at Salt Lake, Utah, on Saturday.

Mr Heath is to an important speech about the EEC at Salt Lake, Utah, on Saturday.

Mr Heath is to an important speech about the EEC at Salt Lake, Utah, on Saturday.

Williams & Glyn's knows how to help with cash flow problems.

Whether your company has a temporary surplus or is temporarily out of funds, why not talk to Williams & Glyn's? We can put your surplus funds to work for you in short term deposits—or if you are out of funds, we may well be able to help tide you over till the next inflow.

This is just one example of the ways in which Williams & Glyn's can help the businessman. As businessmen whose business is money they can help and advise you not only on cash flow control but also on insurance, foreign currency invoicing or any other financial problems.

Why not post the coupon to discover what the Bank can do.

Five ways to more profitable business

- Cash Flow Control**
Williams & Glyn's specialists are always ready to help with expert advice.
- Short Term Deposits**
Williams & Glyn's can place your surplus cash, even for short periods.
- Industrial Finance**
Our subsidiary, St. Margaret's Trust, can help with instalment purchase planning.
- Export Finance**
Williams & Glyn's can help exporters, worldwide.
- Insurance**
Williams & Glyn's can act as your brokers.

To: Marketing Development Office,
Williams & Glyn's Bank Ltd.,
New London Bridge House,
25 London Bridge Street, London SE1 9SX.

Name _____
Position _____
Address _____
Phone No. _____

WILLIAMS & GLYN'S BANK
The most flexible of the big five banks
Member of the Inter-Alpha Group of Banks

WEST EUROPE

America's \$40m early warning radar transfer to Nato

Michael Housby
Paris, May 21
Nato ministers from 13 countries are expected to take an important step this morning towards the realization of a new, billion-dollar, American-developed early warning radar system, which will arrive in Europe tomorrow for a detailed estimate of costs and time-scale, and to discuss the transfer of the system to Nato command, possibly within the next 12 months.

Giscard warning on Britain's monetary situation

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, May 21
President Giscard d'Estaing defined his conception of an "advanced liberal society" and asserted his determination to remove the "inequalities" of the French economy at a news conference today to mark the first anniversary of his taking office.



President Giscard d'Estaing (second from left) sits next to M. André Bignot, the mayor of the Alsatian village of Ringeldorf whose 69 inhabitants were all invited by the President to dinner on Tuesday night. Mme Giscard d'Estaing sits on the mayor's left. The village voted unanimously for M. Giscard d'Estaing in the presidential election a year ago.

American troops from Western Europe was an "absurd hypothesis", he replied that he had meant that it was improbable and contrary both to the interests of the United States and the peaceful balance of the world.

M. Giscard d'Estaing stated very clearly that European defence was not a problem which could be discussed now. Some of the partners of France in Nato believed in integration. France did not. This was another reason why the subject could not be tackled now.

He did not think that the United States had been weakened by the collapse of South Vietnam. "The events in Vietnam have been regarded in the world at large as the end of a period of failure of American policy. But this does not mean it will result in an overall weakening of the American position."

He was convinced that the Russian leaders did not have aggressive intentions towards Western Europe. This was one of the principles of French policy. Otherwise détente would make no sense.

Benelux nations make seat belts compulsory

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, May 21
The wearing of seat belts for virtually all drivers and front seat passengers, including foreign visitors, will be compulsory throughout Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg from the beginning of next month.

The new rules will bring the Benelux nations into line with other European countries such as France, Sweden, Spain and the Soviet Union. West Germany and Switzerland are to introduce a similar system.

Socialists plan boycott of Lisbon Cabinet

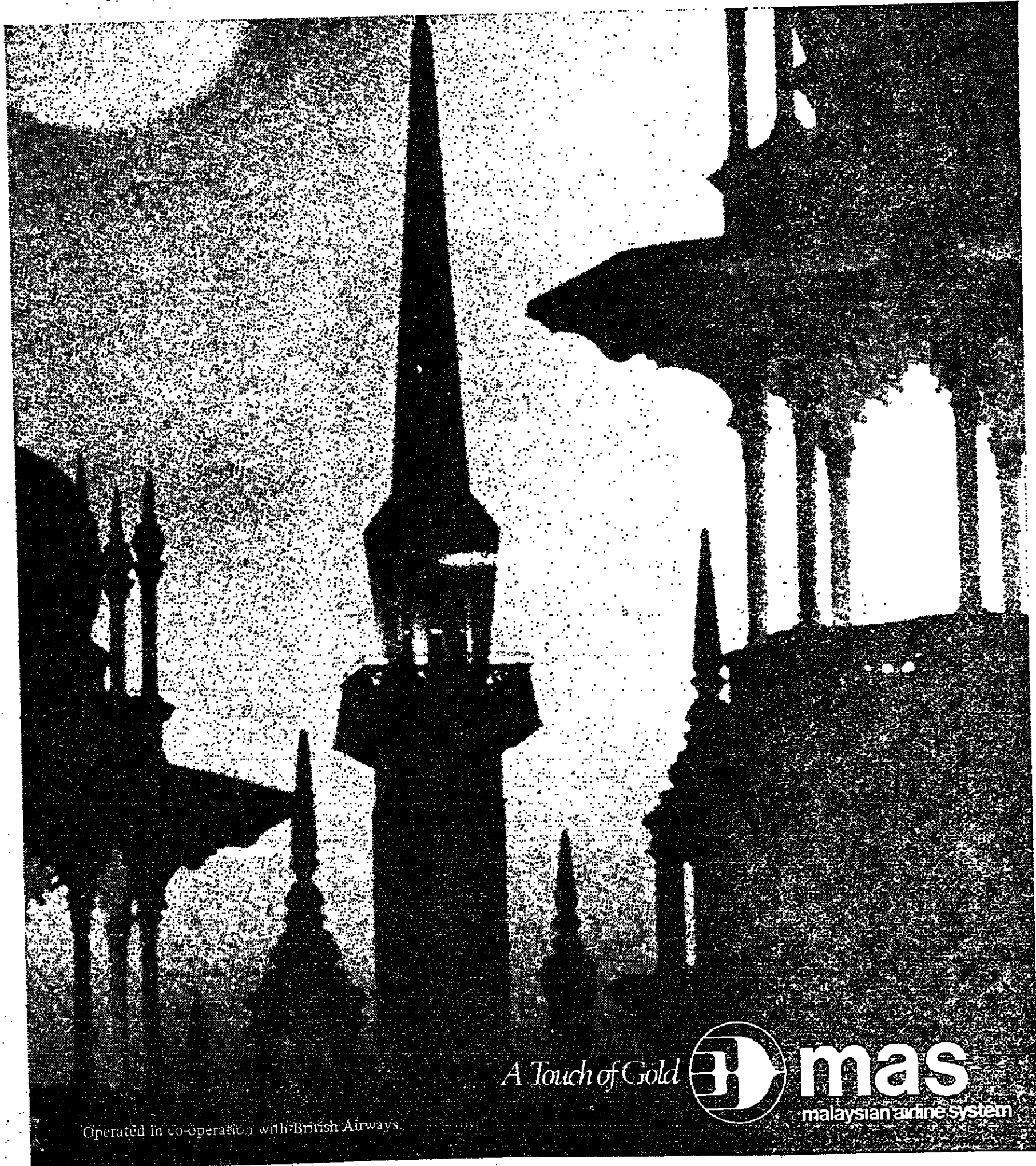
Lisbon, May 21—Socialist leaders are preparing to boycott meetings of the Portuguese cabinet as long as the party's paper is kept closed by a curfew with communist printers, party officials said.

The Socialists and Liberals have told foreign correspondents they consider the battle over the Government's closure of *República* a key to their political survival. "If we lose here, it is just a matter of time before the Communists gain full control," one Socialist leader said.

Asia? Start at the heart-Kuala Lumpur One-stop hop on MAS

Kuala Lumpur is right in the centre of the Asian circuit — just down the way from Bangkok, Hong Kong, Taipei, Tokyo, close by Manila and Jakarta. Next door to Singapore. With regular MAS services to all these cities.

With all the attention and service that we think of as our 'touch of gold'. A select gourmet menu — it means a fine choice of cuisine from East and West. Bright, comfortable decor.



Corsican rebels suspected of bomb attacks

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, May 21
Bomb attacks on 10 separate sites did extensive damage in Corsica during the night.

Britain lifts veto on EEC's coal stock plan

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, May 21
The British Government has lifted its veto on EEC plans to monitor coal stocks for electricity power stations after successfully easing the controls which the Community would have had over the scheme.

Italians find stolen Gothic crucifix after two years

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, May 21
The Italian authorities today announced the recovery of a fifteenth century crucifix stolen in June 1973 from a church in Visso, central Italy.

which is believed to represent Gregory XII, one of the few popes who resigned. He reigned officially from 1406 to 1415, and then left the office reverting to the rank of cardinal.

A Touch of Gold **mas** malaysian airlines system

Operated in co-operation with British Airways.

WEST EUROPE



A drawing of Ulrike Meinhof, made yesterday by a Dutch artist in Stuttgart.

Defendants joke at Baader-Meinhof trial

Continued from page 1

argued that there was nothing in the exclusion order to prevent the barred lawyers from being retained by the three other accused.

To forestall an appeal leading to a declaration by a higher court of a mistrial, which would mean a repetition of a hearing that could last two years, the prosecution successfully persuaded the bench to reconsider its decision.

Thus the trial was adjourned until Friday next week to allow another court to rule on whether the three lawyers may act for the remaining defendants. These are: Ulrike Meinhof, aged 40; Gudrun Ensslin, 34; and Jan-Carl Raspe, 30. The four are accused of a series of crimes carried out as members of a terrorist organization, including six political bombings in which five people died.

There is no jury, and only one of the five judges on the panel, wearing black gowns with velvet facings, ever speaks or even moves. This is Dr Theodor Prinzinger, the president of the court, who is addressed simply as "Mr Chairman".

Dr Prinzinger, who is 49, was chosen, among other reasons, for his devotion to physical fitness. Like the other judges, he has been offered pistol training by the police as one of many security measures for the trial. His home is under permanent guard. He died during the hearing, a retrial would be necessary.

He failed to establish his authority today, and on several occasions was made to yield to persistent interruptions by the defence. A British judge would have expelled two of the defence team for their manners

and two for their remarkably informal dress. One wore a denim suit and chukka boots under his black gown. Another wore an old sports jacket and a striped shirt. Frau Ensslin has chosen a pretty woman lawyer to speak for her.

But the dominant figure in the defence team is Herr Otto Schily, the lawyer acting for Frau Meinhof. Quick-witted, fast-speaking and out of control, he has all the panoply of the state on the defensive all day.

At one point he told Judge Prinzinger that if the three barred lawyers were not admitted, the judge might as well surrender his seat to an army general. "Why don't we just shut up shop?" he asked with elaborate disgust, his eyes swinging towards the audience for approval.

The defendants appeared remarkably relaxed, exchanging jokes from time to time, even with the three warders sitting among them. Prison pallor after three years in detention awaiting trial excepted, they appeared fit enough, considering that a hunger strike had brought them close to death three months ago.

Frau Ensslin looked like a ghost, but it is said that she always did. All four wore old sweaters and jeans. Frau Ensslin even smoked a cigarette in the dock, for which she was rebuked after the lunch adjournment by the presiding judge who had not noticed it.

Herr Baader told the presiding judge to "stop making silly jokes" at one point when Judge Prinzinger was trying to overcome the collapse of the recording facilities, but for the rest the accused played a passive role.

OVERSEAS

\$750,000 payments to Italian politicians

From Frank Vogl
US Economics Correspondent
Washington, May 21

The United Brands company, which made illegal payments of \$1,250,000 (\$543,000) to the Government of Honduras, also made secret payments to government officials in Italy totalling \$750,000, including about \$100,000 of such payments in 1973 alone.

Officials at the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) said payments to Italian officials had been made over several years and that the SEC would disclose full details and names of the Italian officials as soon as its case against United Brands goes to trial.

In a brief submitted to the federal district court the SEC said that United Brands was striving to delay the trial and that it was mounting an "effort to continue to conceal the true scope and extent" of payments to foreign governments.

The SEC divulged more details about the bribes made to the Honduran Government in its brief, including the fact that one payment by United Brands was paid in Switzerland last September. Officials at the SEC refused to comment on whether they have sought the co-operation of Swiss authorities in their investigations of illegal payments to foreign companies.

Informed sources maintain that many politicians abroad have received secret payments from United States companies into Swiss bank accounts and that the SEC is now looking into this.

The brief filed by the SEC in court claimed that the former chairman of United Brands, Mr Eli Black, who committed suicide in February, proposed in a private meeting with the former President of Honduras, General Oswaldo Lopez, that United Brands make private payments to General Lopez in return for a reduction in the export tax on bananas.

The SEC maintained that General Lopez rejected Mr Black's proposal, but that some months later, in July 1974, Senator Abraham Bennet, the Minister of Economics, told Mr Black he would like to explore the offer to General Lopez. At a meeting in Miami the Minister demanded \$5m from United Brands to change the export tax and Mr Black finally agreed to pay \$2.5m. In the event only half of this sum was paid.

Mayor of metropolis living beyond its means in futile search for loans to delay cuts in services

New York City is facing bankruptcy

From Peter Strafford
New York, May 21

The financial troubles of a big city like New York might not normally be expected to arouse a great deal of excitement. But New Yorkers like everything in their city to be bigger and better than anything elsewhere, and the prospect of the city's going bankrupt is being treated as pure drama.

Day after day, newspapers have headlines about negotiations, threats and confrontations. A few days ago, there was the threat by Mr Abraham Beame, the Mayor, to lay off 38,000 city employees. More recently, there has been the "rebuff" of the city's request for help from the banks, and talk of a four-day week.

The truth is that New York is in a bad way financially. Over the past few years, it has developed the habit of borrowing money to cover the deficit in its yearly budget. As a result, it has accumulated a huge and growing debt, and the lenders are becoming impatient.

The immediate need is to find \$280m (about £121m) by May

30 when a number of payments fall due.

If the worst comes to the worst, Mr Beame might have to declare the city bankrupt and let a receiver administer it. He might find himself unable to pay the city's employees wages, or the might have to introduce drastic cuts in the city's public services, and dismiss 38,000 of the 330,000 employees now on the payroll.

This would mean, he has said, reducing police patrols by a quarter, severe cuts in the fire department, the closing of eight hospitals, and a reduction in the number of dustmen and teachers.

It is no try to avoid measures such as these that he has been going round the country, cap in his hand, and so far unsuccessfully. He has been to Albany, the capital of New York state, to ask for money from the state budget; he has been to Washington to see President Ford and ask for federal money, and he has been to the big banks in New York.

The result has usually been a straight refusal, as in the case of Mr Ford, or else an insistence that, in exchange for help,

Mr Beame should do some serious trimming of the city budget.

The crunch is likely to come in relations with the unions representing the municipal employees. Mr Beame has already ordered the laying off of some 3,000 employees on July 1.

So far, the unions have resisted his approaches. They have refused, for instance, to reduce a 6 per cent raise on July 1. They have also opposed the idea of a four-day working week.

Something will have to give. New York is not only facing the problems of the American recession, with higher costs and lower revenues. It is also finding that it is living beyond its means. It now has an outstanding debt of no less than \$13,700m.

Difficulties are made worse by the flight from the city of many firms and the loss of jobs. Yet New York retains its spirit. Work is continuing on a huge convention site on the West Side, and determined efforts are being made to persuade the Democrats to come to New York next year for their convention.

Youths take over US aid agency in Laos

Vientiane, May 21.—Students today occupied American aid installations in the southern administrative capital and were practically in control of the southern town of Savannakhet, pressing their demands for closure of the aid mission there, and a speedy withdrawal of American officials from Laos. The Americans accused them of looting.

Mr Christian Chapman, the Chargé d'Affaires, called on Prince Souvanna Phouma, the Prime Minister, and Mr Phoumi Vongvichit, the Foreign Minister, since the student demonstration was the situation "will be resolved".

Meanwhile, a high level Government team left for Savannakhet to try to negotiate the release of a dozen United States aid officials and dependents, in effect under house arrest since the student demonstrations began a week ago.

The students slipped into two separate American installations in Vientiane shortly before midnight. By this morning elements of the joint Lao-Vietnamese protective forces were controlling access to the town's main American residential compound.

A United States Embassy press statement said it was seriously concerned over "the complete lack of police protection" at the compound, where it alleged the joint forces had done nothing to protect the property.

It said the demonstrators had looted and caused "considerable damage".

Saigon, May 21.—Western journalists today protested to the South Vietnam Government about difficulties in gathering news and transmitting it. A delegation representing 120 correspondents from 13 countries handed in a letter to the presidential palace asking for a charter flight to Hongkong.—Reuters.

Garlands in Bangkok for Hanoi delegation

From Bruce Palling
Bangkok, May 21

A North Vietnamese delegation of 13 has arrived in Bangkok to open talks on the normalization of relations between the two countries. It is the first official North Vietnamese delegation to Thailand and the visit is an important step in Thailand's attempts to adjust to the new political situation in Indo-China.

The delegation is to have two days of talks with Foreign Ministry officials, including at least one meeting and dinner with Major-General Chatichai Choonhayan, the Foreign Minister.

Headed by a Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Phan Hien, the visitors were greeted by several hundred Vietnamese, resident in Thailand who shouted "Welcome" and pressed bouquets on to the arrivals at Bangkok's international airport.

Capitalizing on the recent unrest in Thailand over the unauthorized use of Thai territory by the United States in the rescue of the cargo ship *Mayaguez*, Mr Hien in an arrival speech supported Thai concerns for its sovereignty, saying: "The trend for peace, independence and neutrality is strongly developing in many South-East Asian countries. The people there are resolutely struggling for the United States withdrawal from their countries and for non-interference by the United States in their internal affairs."

"The Vietnamese people fully support their Thai friends' struggle over recent days against the deliberate use by the United States of Thai territory in staging extremely serious acts of war against Cambodia, and for the defence of Thai independence and sovereignty."

The Thai Government and the former interim civilian Government have both tried unsuccessfully to sit down and talk with the North Vietnamese in the past 18 months. The stumbling block has always been the North Vietnamese demand for the total withdrawal of American military, and air

Congress rejects cuts in overseas forces

From Fred Emery
Washington, May 21

The House of Representatives has voted 311-95 against a proposal to reduce American troop strength overseas over the next 15 months by 70,000. The overwhelming vote—the first test of the issue in this Congress—came in debate on the Bill authorizing \$32,000m (£14m) next year in weapons procurement, which passed 380-0.

The vote is interpreted here as saving President Ford from the embarrassment of the eye of the veto storm meeting and, in the wider sense, of reflecting one political lesson from the debacle of Indo-China. This is that the doves in Congress will realize that now is not the time for murmuring whistlers' readiness is perceived abroad: that defence cuts will be resisted, and that the issue of bringing home the troops from Europe is probably dead until after the next presidential election.

Yesterday's debate saw some notable turnabouts. Mr Thomas O'Neill, the House Democratic leader, who only a year ago introduced his own proposal for bringing home 100,000 soldiers, said the proposal was the "right amendment at the wrong time".

Many other liberals parted company with the proposer, Mr Ron Dellums, a prominent black. They included many of the "new" reformists.

Mr Dellums wanted not merely to bring 70,000 men home, but to demobilize them as well. He specifically ruled out unilateral withdrawals from Europe. He left the areas for withdrawal to the Pentagon but suggested a "theoretical" list.

This meant withdrawing 15,000 men from South Korea, 20,000 from Japan, 8,000 from the Philippines, 2,000 from

Taiwan, and hundreds from Germany, Greece, Italy, Canada, and Morocco, plus maintaining 23,000 in Thailand. To the obvious disgust of Americans were only 42,000 troops might as well serve present 42,000. He noted a car nuclear weapons in South Korea and suggested the South Koreans have \$80,000, with recent battle experience in Vietnam, were able more of a danger to North than vice versa.

To those who said this was the wrong time he was answered by Mr W. Hays, who said this was wrong time of the wrong of the wrong country. Hays said as a result of China Europeans were at the moment about who purposes of the United may be.

Our Geneva Correspondent writes: The need for a revision by the United of its "commitment to allies" was underlined Senator Edward Kennedy addressing today the 65th review conference of the prohibiting the spread nuclear weapons.

Asked afterwards to large on this, he pointed out a debate on the 1 States Senate on June 2, which he hoped there, he was clearer idea of who involved.

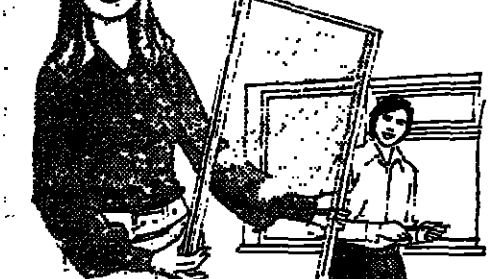
He thinks one of failures of development foreign policy within United States has been clear idea as to the nature of our commitment. "I think it extremely important they understand where the interests lie."

Spring grants for home insulation

To back up the government's energy-saving campaign, Crittall Warmlife Ltd is offering grants towards the cost of wall, window and loft insulation. We are able to do this by taking up what is normally spare production capacity during our short 'off-season'. The grants can therefore only remain available for a limited period and we do suggest you take advantage of them as soon as possible.

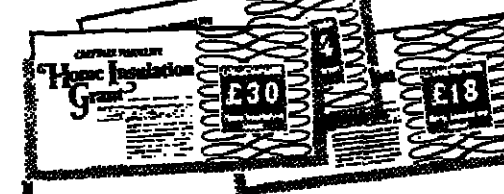
Warmlife double glazing

A total window insulation system fitted to existing windows which cuts heat loss through the glass, seals out draughts, and gives a high degree of sound insulation. Room comfort is greatly enhanced by the elimination of 'cold areas'. There is a self-installation option with this system which offers a considerable additional saving.



Warmlife loft insulation

Correct insulation of the roof void is vital to total home insulation. The 4" blanket thickness available with Warmlife loft insulation is now regarded as essential. For lofts insulated to a lesser standard an additional overlay is a wise investment.

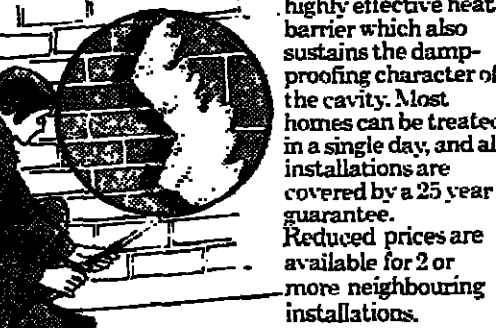


Grants are available for individual Warmlife products or for any combination of them. Send today for further information. No stamp required.

CRITTALL warmlife
Total home insulation

Warmlife cavity wall insulation

This highly effective heat conservation method can cut fuel bills very substantially. Insulation material in foam form is pumped through small holes in the outer walls into the inter-wall cavity, where it solidifies to make a highly effective heat barrier which also sustains the damp-proofing character of the cavity. Most homes can be treated in a single day, and all installations are covered by a 25 year guarantee. Reduced prices are available for 2 or more neighbouring installations.



French window replacement

French windows are a particular insulation problem. They are draughty, difficult to double glaze, and usually in the most-used room in the home. Replacement by modern, double glazed draught-sealed patio doors is the most effective answer. For this reason we have brought the Warmlife range of patio doors into our Grant scheme.

Post coupon to SPRING GRANTS
Crittall Warmlife Ltd, FREEPOST,
Crittall Road, Witham, Essex, CM8 3AW.
Tel: 0376 (Witham) 513481
(24-hour answering service)

Name _____
Address _____
Town _____ County _____
Tel. No. _____ 17CM22/5



S Africa pledges continued support for Rhodesia

From Michael Knipe
Cape Town, May 21

Dr Hilary Muller, the South African Foreign Minister, said last night that the republic would continue cooperating with Rhodesia "whatever solution they find to their political problem, but the same would not interfere in Rhodesia's internal affairs."

South Africa would not apply economic sanctions, he said. It would continue its efforts towards finding a peaceful solution to the Rhodesian problem, he said, whereas this was the basis of Rhodesian policy.

We refuse point blank to share our sovereignty, our self-rule with any other population group. We strive to allow the non-white nations and groups to, as far as possible, control their own affairs."

Dr Muller rejected any possibility of South Africa attempting to solve its own race problem by the same way as Rhodesia. South Africa was opposed to a policy of power-sharing, he said, whereas this was the basis of Rhodesian policy.

More than 3,000 supporters of the Jerusalem Betar team, which is due to be relegated from the National League, demonstrated outside the Knesset (parliament) last night to demand that last Saturday's final league results be nullified pending an inquiry by a detective agency into allegations that results were fixed by threats and bribery.

The demonstrators gave a petition to the parliamentary committee for sport calling for a freezing of the situation and a

Dr Muller said he had no fear of violence being used against South Africa. "We have a weapon that puts us in an unassailable position: that is our determination to place the relations between white and non-white in this country on a basis that will face all threats from outside together."

Our Salisbury Correspondent writes: There has again been much diplomatic activity involving the Rhodesian, South African and Zambian Governments lately, with senior civil servants flitting secretly in and out of the three countries.

Few people outside those immediately concerned really know what has been going on.

Lusaka, May 21.—The South-West African People's Organisation said today that it would intensify fighting in the territory concerned unless Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, in which he rejected United Nations supervision of the territory.—Reuters.

Leading article, page 17

Liberia denies role in Vorster moves

Monrovia, May 21.—Mr Cecil Dennis, the Liberian Foreign Minister, today denied reports of correspondence between President Tolbert and Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, aimed at setting up a summit meeting between South Africa and black African leaders.

The *Times*, which reported the exchanges on Tuesday, cited Mr Tolbert's brother, Stephen, the late Liberian Finance Minister, as the source of its information.

Mr Vorster had tried to arrange, through Mr Tolbert, talks with the presidents of Kenya, Nigeria and Zaire, *The Times* stated.

Denying the report on behalf of President Tolbert, Mr Dennis said he was not ready to comment on whether Mr Vorster planned approaches of the type reported by *The Times*. "No one actually knows what the South African Prime Minister is thinking about," Mr Dennis added.—Agence France Presse.

Soccer fans put Knesset on spot

From Eric Marsden
Jerusalem, May 21

Football fans in Israel do not wreck trains or break suburban windows when their team loses—instead they make a national issue of it and demand political and industrial action.

More than 3,000 supporters of the Jerusalem Betar team, which is due to be relegated from the National League, demonstrated outside the Knesset (parliament) last night to demand that last Saturday's final league results be nullified pending an inquiry by a detective agency into allegations that results were fixed by threats and bribery.

The demonstrators gave a petition to the parliamentary committee for sport calling for a freezing of the situation and a

Knesset committee inquiry into the leading players "sold out" games in the last few weeks. They demanded that some club managers be put on trial.

If no action is taken the Jerusalem Betar fans threatened: to keep their children from school; to call a strike of Jerusalem buses and taxi drivers who follow Betar; to bring out on strike all the team's supporters in essential services, including hospitals, hotels and the post office; to ask grocers, butchers and greengrocers to close down and to urge people not to buy tickets in the national lottery.

They also sent a letter to Mr Menachem Begin, leader of the opposition, warning that unless the injustice done to their team

was righted they would instruct all Betar supporters not to vote for his Likud Party.

The letter pointed out that Betar had been "a faithful offshoot following in the path of Irgun Zvai Leumi in which we were brought up". Mr Begin was the leader of Irgun, the terrorist organization which fought against the British mandate in the 1940s.

The demonstrators, who carried a mock coffin marked "Israel sport", had good reason to appeal to Mr Begin. It was the stock defeat of their sister team, Tel Aviv Betar, on Saturday which doomed their club to relegation. The Tel Aviv team was routed 5-1 by a team which had found it difficult to score more than one goal in most of its matches.



The British Bank of the Middle East

announce that they are now open for business in

BURAIMI
Sultanate of Oman

P.O. Box 3002
Buraimi
Sultanate of Oman

The British Bank of the Middle East
20 Abchurch Lane London EC4N 7AY

A member of The Hongkong Bank Group

I WANT TO HELP KEEP BRITAIN IN EUROPE, SO PLEASE SEND ME

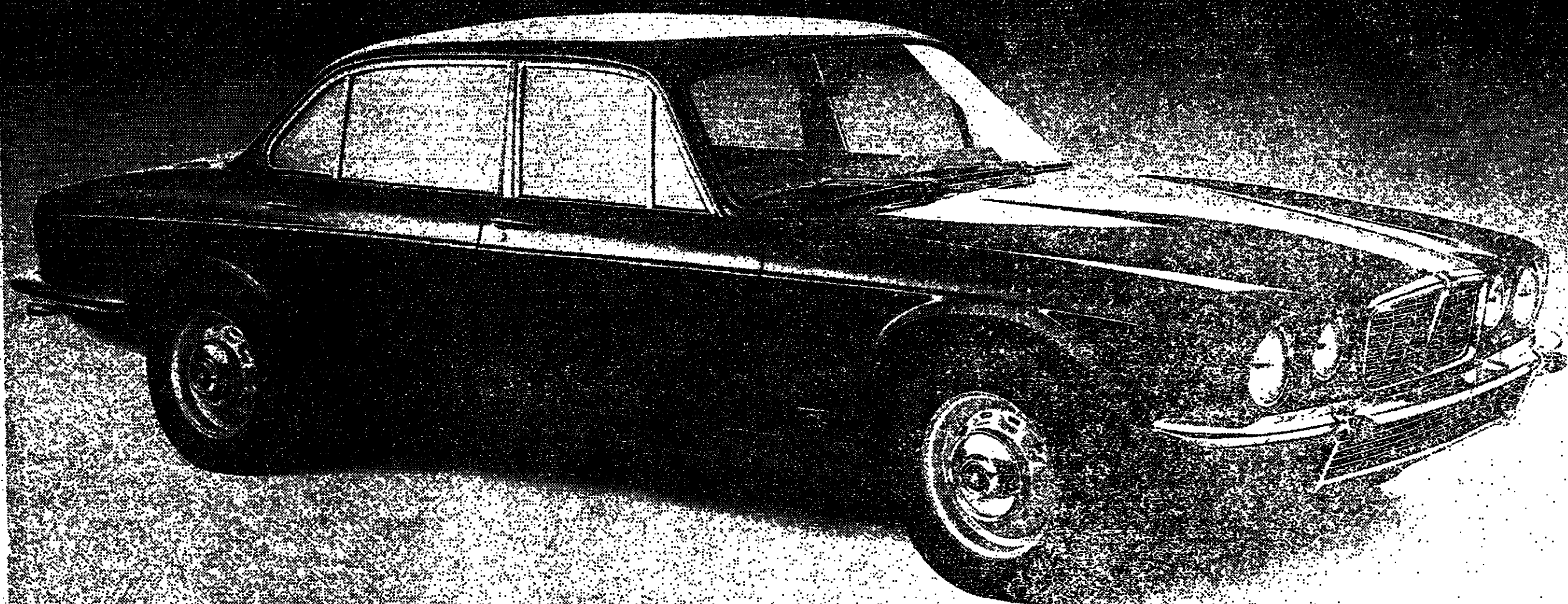
2 Car Stickers
2 Window Bills

I enclose a cheque/postal order/stamps to the value of £____ p. (minimum 22p) for the above and to help the campaign.

Name _____
Address _____

Send to Room 144
Britain in Europe, Europe House,
1A Whitehall Place, London, SW1A 2HA

Vote Yes to keep Britain in Europe



The new XJ3.4. For those who are attracted to three-litre motoring, but are even more attracted to a Jaguar.

It's undeniable that, today, many motorists are attracted to three-litre motoring. For its combination of performance and economy.

It's also undeniable that many, many motorists are attracted to a Jaguar.

So why not a car with the best qualities of both?

You see the answer above: the XJ 3.4. As you'll discover, it has the features you expect in a Jaguar.

Which is to say, of course, that it offers a good deal more than most other cars in the three-litre class.

The engine is only part of our story.

The engine in the XJ 3.4 is a new version of the famous XJ series. It has six cylinders, twin-overhead camshafts, a capacity of 3,442 c.c. and produces 161 brake horse-power (DIN).

This is more than sufficient to take the manual XJ 3.4 from 0-60 in 10.9 seconds. And to give the car a top speed of about 117 mph.

Depending on choice of transmission and your driving habits, it will also give fuel consumption in the region of 18 to 23 mpg. (An extremely competitive figure when you compare it with other cars in the three-litre class.)

As with all Jaguar engines, every 3.4 is individually bench-tested before being installed in the car.

The method of installation is worthy of note.

First, the engine is mounted on rubber insulating bushes. Then, the engine and bushes are mounted on a separate sub-frame, which is also insulated by rubber bushes.

This may sound a little complicated. And it is.

But Jaguar have always preferred to eliminate noise through advanced engineering, rather than through the more common practice of trying to cover up the noise with mammoth amounts of sound-deadening material.

Hence our well-earned reputation for pace and quiet.

On either side of the engine, safety.

To either side of the 3.4 engine is another well-known Jaguar feature: self-adjusting, servo-assisted, ventilated disc brakes.

These discs, together with those at the rear, are deservedly well-known for their stopping power.

They are helped, of course, by the unique low profile, water-dispersant Dunlop tyres, which were designed as an integral part of the XJ's suspension.

Also built into the suspension is Jaguar's sensitive anti-dive geometry. This keeps the 3.4 on an even keel even under the most severe emergency braking. (A consoling thought given the chaos and confusion of today's roads.)

Equally consoling is yet another feature not found on lesser cars: power-assisted rack-and-pinion steering.

Some cars have power steering. Others have rack-and-pinion steering.

The XJ has both.

All the information an intelligent driver needs.

The instrument panel of the 3.4 contains all the information an intelligent driver needs.

Seven dials. Six warning lights. Plus an array of ergonomic switches for, amongst other things: the two-speed wipers. The rear window heating. The fuel tank change-over. The electrically-operated windscreen washer. The heating and ventilation fans and temperature control.

In fact, the fascia of the XJ 3.4 is exactly the same as the fascia found on the more expensive Jaguars.

As are most of the other features that you'll find on the new XJ 3.4.

Reclining seats, wood and really effective sound proofing.

The seats of the XJ 3.4, both front and rear, are covered with a sumptuous pleated cloth. And, as you'd expect, both the front seats and the steering column are adjustable.

The instrument panel is covered with hand-selected and hand-matched veneers.

Whilst underfoot is more than 50 square feet of carpets and underlay.

Together with the underbody protection and the sophisticated Jaguar insulation, they make the XJ 3.4 one of the most effectively sound-proofed cars on the road.

Behind the rear seats, something more than an empty space.

The boot of the XJ 3.4 is 17 cu. ft. large. Which is enormous by any standards.

On either side of the boot, are the XJ's twin fuel tanks with twin electric fuel pumps.

Beneath the boot, a spare wheel, jack, wheel-brace and a comprehensive tool kit containing everything from screwdrivers to a tyre pressure gauge.

Would you expect less?

After the second road test, the seventh coat of paint.

The engine, passenger compartment and boot are surrounded by the famous XJ body and coachwork.

The body is as functional as it is attractive.

It has been built for progressive deformation to give maximum passenger protection in an accident.

And the slim but strong roof pillars give excellent all-round visibility.

The coachwork has been subjected to rust inhibitors and seven coats of paint. The last coat being applied only after the second pre-delivery road-test.

(How else would we know if any fault found on the first road test had been removed unless we tested twice?)

That, in a very large nutshell, is the new XJ 3.4.

When you compare it with the prices and features of other three-litre cars, we think you'll find that Jaguar has another landmark in value.

And three-litre motoring has a new standard.



It's a long way down to second best.

OVERSEAS

President Park's rival warns him to restore democracy

From Peter Hazelhurst
Seoul, May 21

President Park's most powerful political opponent in South Korea, Mr Kim Dae Jung, warned the Government today that the American people, who became disillusioned with the Thieu government in Saigon, might withdraw military support from South Korea unless democratic rule was abolished and democracy restored.

Ignoring a recent emergency decree, which prohibits almost any form of political dissent, Mr Kim, a former presidential candidate, who was kidnapped by Korean intelligence agents from a Tokyo hotel two years ago after he criticized the regime abroad, hit out at President Park's authoritarian regime.

He asserted that South Koreans could only save a communist advance if they knew it was fighting for democracy.

As Mr Kim issued the warning today, President Park met Government and Opposition leaders, including the president of the New Democratic Party, Mr Kim Sam Young, to discuss fears that military collapse in Indo-China might encourage communists to mount an offensive against South Korea.

Mr Kim, an ardent champion of democracy, was not invited to meet South Korea's head of state today. Speaking in his modest home on the outskirts of Seoul, Mr Kim told *The Times*: "The collapse in Indo-China has come as a shock to the people of America. I think that President Ford and Mr Schlesinger, the Defence Secretary, are bluffing when they claim to continue to honour its commitments to maintain the freedom of its allies in Asia."

"However, intelligent Americans realized in the case of Vietnam that they can never win a war if they support a government which is a dictatorship, democratic principles, justice and corruption."

In a direct reference to the present regime in Seoul, Mr Kim said: "I feel that the American people will never again support a dictatorship government which is similar to Thieu's regime. That is the main reason why I feel deeply concerned about the future of my country if we face a trial in future."

The Opposition leader, a vehement adversary of communism, said that the emergency decree, issued ostensibly by the regime to cope with threat of a communist uprising earlier this month, was unex-

pected and went "diametrically against the wishes of the people."

Under the terms of the decree, South Koreans are prohibited from criticizing the constitution or the decree itself, organizing protests or demonstrations, and transferring property and money out of the country. The decree also has muzzled the press, which is prohibited from publishing any statement critical of the Government.

In an indirect hint that the regime had used the collapse of Indo-China as an excuse to curb internal political dissent, Mr Kim said: "The downfall of the Thieu government under Thieu provides us with a very clear lesson."

"South Vietnam collapsed because the regime ignored the principles of democracy. To my great regret, it is my impression that the Government of South Korea is running contrary to the will of the people. Power corrupts and today it holds dictatorial power."

"Without a solid foundation of democracy there is no way to defend our country against the tyranny of communist rule. If we want our people to fight against communism, we should give them something to fight for—not an empty shell."

"If we insist on anti-communism, we have to give the people a reason to oppose communism. If we do not enjoy democracy, then there is no reason why we have to ask the people to sacrifice themselves for a dictatorial system."

When asked whether he agreed with the regime's assessment that the collapse in Indo-China posed an immediate security threat for South Korea, Mr Kim said: "To begin with, the threat of a communist attack has always been constant because of the ultra-Marxist system in the north."

"However, it is my judgment that the regime took other internal factors into account. I do not deny the possibility of an invasion, but I do not think it is a real threat at the moment."

Citing one example of political harassment in South Korea, Mr Kim said that his lawyer, Mr Han Soong Han, who has defended many political dissidents, including the Korean poet, Kim Chi Ha, was put on trial today.

The state alleges that he aided and abetted the communist cause because he wrote a paper advocating the abolition of capital punishment on humanitarian grounds in 1972.

China takes sides with guerrillas in Burma

From David Bonavia
Peking, May 21

Burmese diplomats in Peking today refused to comment on a strongly worded attack on their Government which was broadcast by the Chinese news agency and Peking radio.

Chinese newspapers gave prominence to a message from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma, expressing condolences on the death of Thakin Zin, its chairman, and Thakin Chit, the party secretary. The two men were killed in an operation by the Burmese Army in March in the Pegu Yoma mountains.

The message called on the communist insurgents in Burma to unite round their new leader, Thakin Ba Thein Tin. It referred to the struggle against "reactionaries at home and abroad."

The Chinese news media also broadcast at length a statement by the Burmese insurgents promising continued struggle against the Ne Win-San Yu military junta.

General San Yu is the general secretary of the Burma Socialist Programme Party, the political core of U Ne Win's Government.

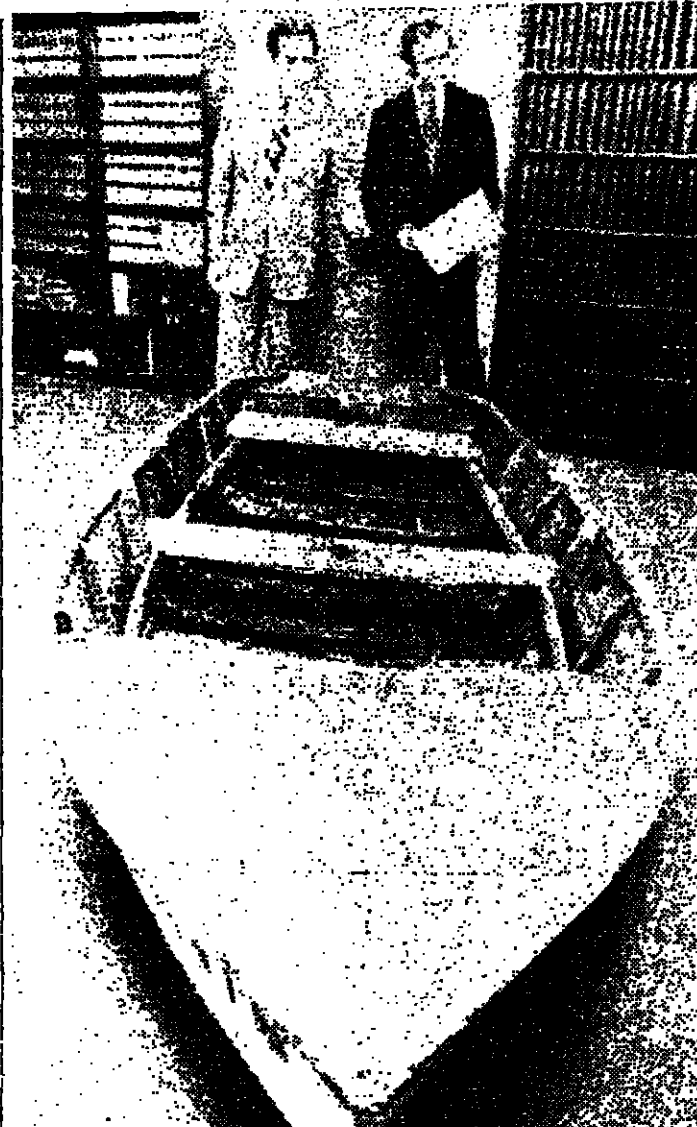
The Burmese authorities, while proclaiming that the Communist Party is destroyed, have expressed regret that Thakin Zin and Thakin Chit could not have surrendered alive.

In recent years China has maintained a low-key relationship with the Communist Party of Burma and has tried to foster friendly relations with the Ne Win Government after a period of strain during the Cultural Revolution.

The Socialist Burmese Government has also put high priority on good relations with China despite the recurring problems with insurgents in the border area. China has been accused of helping the rebels and of broadcasting their propaganda from a radio station in Yunnan province, but the extent of Chinese aid is not known.

The left-wing insurgents in Burma are split into various groups and the Communist Party has marked pro-Chinese and anti-Soviet tendencies. So it may be that today's statements of support are intended to preserve this alignment.

China is openly proclaiming support for an armed guerrilla movement in a neighbouring country with which it is supposed to have friendly governmental relations. This is symbolic of the dilemma which China faces in South-East Asia generally.



Two prosecution lawyers inspecting Mr Labrecque's lifeboat.

Two died 'so that dog might live'

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, May 21

Charges have been brought against a man in Newark, New Jersey, accusing him of saving the life of his dog at the expense of two members of the crew of his yacht.

The yacht, the *Sadie and Edgar*, was wrecked near Little Beach Island, off the coast of New Jersey, on January 23, 1974.

According to the indictment, one of the two lifeboats proved unseaworthy, so Mr Cyril Labrecque, aged 50, put himself, his wife, an injured member of the crew, and his

80lb Labrador into the good one.

The other three members of the crew were lashed to the sides of the boat, but left in the water. They asked Mr Labrecque to throw the dog into the water, the indictment said, so that they could have a chance to warm up. He refused and, after about 10 hours, two of the men died.

Mr Labrecque has been charged with misconduct, neglect and negligence on the high seas—a federal maritime offence equivalent to manslaughter. He could face up to 14 years in prison.

There has been only one similar case in American history. In 1842 a ship's mate was convicted for ordering 14 people, including two women, off a lifeboat while allowing other members of the crew to stay on board.

Uranium issue may split Australian Labour

From Our Correspondent
Melbourne, May 21

There were signs in Canberra today that pressure upon Mr Whitlam, the Prime Minister, is increasing to ban mining and export of uranium. This demand seems to be unlikely to succeed but political observers believe the issue may split the Parliamentary Labour Party and seriously embarrass the Government, even threaten its future.

In a surprise announcement today the Prime Minister disclosed in the House of Representatives that new powers for Mr Rex Connor, Minister for Minerals and Energy, to borrow \$2,000m (£1,170m) from the Government for uranium projects have been withdrawn. He gave no explanation but the Opposition is to press him for one tomorrow.

Dr Moss Cass, the Minister for Environment, who seems to

be at the heart of the storm, was said by colleagues to be deeply shocked by the vehemence of the attack made upon him by Mr Whitlam at yesterday's party meeting. Dr Cass is a mild man, widely respected by the Labour movement for his moral courage. He was defeated by one vote at yesterday's caucus meeting, but most MPs believe he gained a moral victory.

At Question Time in the House today Mr Whitlam was asked by Mr Sinclair, deputy leader of the Country Party, if he believed that matters of the environment had been handled expeditiously and effectively by Dr Cass, and was it true that Dr Cass was about to lose his post in the same ignominious fashion as Mr Crean, the former Speaker, and Mr Crean, the former Treasurer? Mr Whitlam replied that he did not respond to speculation.

Panama detains two men for hijacking yacht

Panama City, May 21.—Two men were under arrest in Panama today on charges of hijacking a yacht and kidnapping its two occupants at gunpoint.

Police alleged that Rafael Hernandez Londoño, of Colombia, and Sandoz Koleric, of Hungary, boarded the yacht yesterday at Balboa. They forced its Italian owner and his woman companion to sail to an isolated bay in the Gulf of Panama.

There, the two had a fight because Señor Londoño did not agree with his companion that the yacht should be killed. During the fight Mr Koleric fell overboard and Señor Londoño threw him a rubber lifebelt before leaving him afloat and returning to Balboa on the yacht, according to the police.

Mr Koleric was picked up from the gulf by the Panamanian National Guard.—Reuter.

Visitors barred from entering the Parthenon

Athens, May 21.—Tourists visiting the Acropolis will no longer be allowed inside the Parthenon, Mr Trypanis, the Minister of Culture, said today.

The decision was taken because of damage to the marble floor of the Temple of Athena, caused by the footprints of more than two million visitors every year walking round the 2,400-year-old building.

Only special visitors, mainly students and scholars, will be allowed by the Director of the Acropolis to go up the steps round the temple and enter it, Mr Trypanis said.

A committee of experts is studying ways of conserving buildings on the Acropolis threatened by atmospheric pollution and defective restoration work carried out early this century.—UPI.

Air company taken over by President Amin

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, May 21

President Amin of Uganda today announced he had ordered the nationalization of Uganda Aviation Services Ltd, a company in which the state-owned Uganda Development Corporation has a shareholding. He said the corporation's holding was only 10 per cent and that the majority shares were held by "exiles and foreigners" who had been expelled from Uganda in his "economic war".

General Amin said he had decided to take the company over because it was being used to move money out of Uganda to exiles and foreigners who were "organizing subversion against Uganda".

His action appears to follow investigations into allegations of corruption in the Uganda Development Corporation. The corporation's chairman, Mr Semel Nyanzi, was arrested several weeks ago on suspicion of corruption.

No charges against him have been announced, but he is believed to be in prison. There has been no news of his condition: he is understood to have denied any irregularities.

General Amin recently appointed a former Briton, Mr Robert Aspin, now Ugandan citizen, as manager of Uganda Aviation, which does charter work in Uganda. The previous manager, an Irishman, Captain Paddy O'Reilly, died when piloting an aircraft which plunged into Lake Victoria off Entebbe earlier this year.

British expert blamed for railway chaos in NSW

Sydney, May 21.—Mr Philip Shirley, the former British Railways board vice-chairman imported by the New South Wales Government, to improve the state's public transport, was under heavy fire today after two days of rail chaos.

The Labour Opposition leader, Mr Neville Wran, was among those calling for the resignation of Mr Shirley, one of the state's highest paid public servants.

"Mr Shirley was brought from England at a very high salary to get the public transport system moving again in New South Wales," Mr Wran said at a news conference. "In regard, we now have fewer services for the suffering public and what services there are, are very poor indeed."

The chaos has resulted from the introduction of new suburban timetables designed to speed the commuter train service. Unions have described

European Law Report
Week ended May 17

German potash agreement ruled valid and EEC decision annulled

Joint cases 19/74 Kall and Salz AG v Commission and 20/74 Kall Chemie AG v Commission

Before the president, Judge R. Lecourt, and Judges J. Mervens de Willems and Macdonald Stuart, A. Donner, R. Monaco, P. Pescatore, H. Kutscher, M. Soenen, A. O'Keefe.

Mr Advocate-General J. P. Warner.

FACTS: The appellants companies are the sole German producers of potash in 1973. Kall and Salz, of the BASF group, supplied 33.9 per cent of German production, while Kall Chemie, of the Deutsche Solvay, supplied 11.1 per cent. In 1970, these two companies entered into an agreement under which Kall Chemie, which specialises in the production of a fertiliser compound called the *phospho*, relinquishes to Kall and Salz, for commercial distribution, its surplus of crude potassium carbonate (not yet treated).

By a decision of December 21, 1973, the Commission rejected an application for exemption from Article 85 (1) of the EEC Treaty under Article 85 (3). According to the Commission, the agree-

ment made by the two companies tends to concentrate in the two companies the quasi-monopoly of untreated potash fertiliser production in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The appellants companies applied to the European Court for annulment on the grounds that, under the agreement, Kall Chemie remained free to relinquish to Kall and Salz, under a licence, its surplus of crude potassium carbonate as it chose to determine. Kall Chemie further argued that the production of the *phospho* constantly increased, thus leaving only insignificant amounts to be relinquished to Kall and Salz.

The agreement therefore allowed Kall Chemie to concentrate its production and distribution of the *phospho* compound, while foregoing the establishment of a costly commercial set-up for distribution of residual crude potassium carbonate. This was, on the most technical agreement for rationalisation.

JUDGMENT: The court, while recalling that the Commission itself had based its decision on the thesis that the agreement was a restriction of competition, the market to be taken into consideration

Court of Justice of European Community

proscribed practices under the agreement.

The appellants appealed to the Court of Justice for annulment of the Commission's decision on the grounds that it infringed important procedural rules. Furthermore, as the Commission had always used the Rotterdam Convention as a basis for its reference prices, it would amount to a misuse of powers on its part to have this kind of relationship with a system which it now denounces as illegal.

The appellants further claimed that Council Regulation No 26, which provides for the application of competition rules to agricultural products, was not an agreement, as it did not restrict competition and did not affect trade between member states.

In particular, the agreement provides that: Participation in the auction (which takes place at Rotterdam) is subject to the preliminary authorisation of a surveillance body which ensures that the agreement is applied; admission to participate in the sales as a vendor is granted, on request, to all importers established in the EEC on condition that they undertake to abide by the agreement and that they submit a bank guarantee of 10,000 Dutch guilders.

Admission to participate as a buyer is granted on request to all fruit wholesalers established in the Netherlands who have operated as such since 1962 and who are not subject to the agreement.

No distribution of citrus fruit produced outside the EEC, or of apples and pears of non-European origin shall take place in the Netherlands except by means of a sales auction.

Fruit sold through the Rotterdam auction scheme is destined not only for the Dutch market, but also for other EEC markets, mainly the German one. Approximately 80 per cent of citrus fruit consumed in the Netherlands is sold through the Rotterdam scheme. The number of wholesalers participating in the scheme as sellers: importers from other EEC member states only seldom participate. The number of wholesalers amounts to about 350. This represents the quasi-totality of all Dutch citrus wholesalers.

On October 5, 1973, 22 Dutch wholesalers, members of the association FRUBO, applied to the EEC Commission in Brussels for derogation of certain rules of Regulation No 17.

By its decision of July 25, 1974, the Commission rejected the application and declared the agreement entered into by the importers and wholesalers as contrary to Article 85, paragraph 1 of the Treaty. It ordered the parties to cease, the

proscribed practices under the agreement.

The appellants appealed to the Court of Justice for annulment of the Commission's decision on the grounds that it infringed important procedural rules. Furthermore, as the Commission had always used the Rotterdam Convention as a basis for its reference prices, it would amount to a misuse of powers on its part to have this kind of relationship with a system which it now denounces as illegal.

The appellants further claimed that Council Regulation No 26, which provides for the application of competition rules to agricultural products, was not an agreement, as it did not restrict competition and did not affect trade between member states.

In particular, the agreement provides that: Participation in the auction (which takes place at Rotterdam) is subject to the preliminary authorisation of a surveillance body which ensures that the agreement is applied; admission to participate in the sales as a vendor is granted, on request, to all importers established in the EEC on condition that they undertake to abide by the agreement and that they submit a bank guarantee of 10,000 Dutch guilders.

Admission to participate as a buyer is granted on request to all fruit wholesalers established in the Netherlands who have operated as such since 1962 and who are not subject to the agreement.

No distribution of citrus fruit produced outside the EEC, or of apples and pears of non-European origin shall take place in the Netherlands except by means of a sales auction.

Fruit sold through the Rotterdam auction scheme is destined not only for the Dutch market, but also for other EEC markets, mainly the German one. Approximately 80 per cent of citrus fruit consumed in the Netherlands is sold through the Rotterdam scheme. The number of wholesalers participating in the scheme as sellers: importers from other EEC member states only seldom participate. The number of wholesalers amounts to about 350. This represents the quasi-totality of all Dutch citrus wholesalers.

On October 5, 1973, 22 Dutch wholesalers, members of the association FRUBO, applied to the EEC Commission in Brussels for derogation of certain rules of Regulation No 17.

By its decision of July 25, 1974, the Commission rejected the application and declared the agreement entered into by the importers and wholesalers as contrary to Article 85, paragraph 1 of the Treaty. It ordered the parties to cease, the

proscribed practices under the agreement.

The appellants appealed to the Court of Justice for annulment of the Commission's decision on the grounds that it infringed important procedural rules. Furthermore, as the Commission had always used the Rotterdam Convention as a basis for its reference prices, it would amount to a misuse of powers on its part to have this kind of relationship with a system which it now denounces as illegal.

The appellants further claimed that Council Regulation No 26, which provides for the application of competition rules to agricultural products, was not an agreement, as it did not restrict competition and did not affect trade between member states.

In particular, the agreement provides that: Participation in the auction (which takes place at Rotterdam) is subject to the preliminary authorisation of a surveillance body which ensures that the agreement is applied; admission to participate in the sales as a vendor is granted, on request, to all importers established in the EEC on condition that they undertake to abide by the agreement and that they submit a bank guarantee of 10,000 Dutch guilders.

Admission to participate as a buyer is granted on request to all fruit wholesalers established in the Netherlands who have operated as such since 1962 and who are not subject to the agreement.

No distribution of citrus fruit produced outside the EEC, or of apples and pears of non-European origin shall take place in the Netherlands except by means of a sales auction.

Fruit sold through the Rotterdam auction scheme is destined not only for the Dutch market, but also for other EEC markets, mainly the German one. Approximately 80 per cent of citrus fruit consumed in the Netherlands is sold through the Rotterdam scheme. The number of wholesalers participating in the scheme as sellers: importers from other EEC member states only seldom participate. The number of wholesalers amounts to about 350. This represents the quasi-totality of all Dutch citrus wholesalers.

On October 5, 1973, 22 Dutch wholesalers, members of the association FRUBO, applied to the EEC Commission in Brussels for derogation of certain rules of Regulation No 17.

By its decision of July 25, 1974, the Commission rejected the application and declared the agreement entered into by the importers and wholesalers as contrary to Article 85, paragraph 1 of the Treaty. It ordered the parties to cease, the

proscribed practices under the agreement.

The appellants appealed to the Court of Justice for annulment of the Commission's decision on the grounds that it infringed important procedural rules. Furthermore, as the Commission had always used the Rotterdam Convention as a basis for its reference prices, it would amount to a misuse of powers on its part to have this kind of relationship with a system which it now denounces as illegal.

The appellants further claimed that Council Regulation No 26, which provides for the application of competition rules to agricultural products, was not an agreement, as it did not restrict competition and did not affect trade between member states.

In particular, the agreement provides that: Participation in the auction (which takes place at Rotterdam) is subject to the preliminary authorisation of a surveillance body which ensures that the agreement is applied; admission to participate in the sales as a vendor is granted, on request, to all importers established in the EEC on condition that they undertake to abide by the agreement and that they submit a bank guarantee of 10,000 Dutch guilders.

Admission to participate as a buyer is granted on request to all fruit wholesalers established in the Netherlands who have operated as such since 1962 and who are not subject to the agreement.

LEGAL NOTICES
also on page 29

No. 001687 of 1975
In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
The Matter of the Companies Act 1948
In the Matter of the Companies Act 1948
In the Matter of the Companies Act 1948

Notice is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the above-named company by the High Court of Justice was presented on the 15th day of May 1975 to the High Court of Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, London, W.C.2, by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

The petition is directed to the High Court of Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, London, W.C.2, and is supported by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

The petition is supported by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

The petition is supported by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

The petition is supported by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

The petition is supported by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

The petition is supported by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

The petition is supported by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

The petition is supported by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

The petition is supported by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

The petition is supported by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

The petition is supported by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

The petition is supported by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

The petition is supported by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

The petition is supported by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

The petition is supported by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 001710 of 1975
In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
The Matter of the Companies Act 1948
In the Matter of the Companies Act 1948
In the Matter of the Companies Act 1948

Notice is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the above-named company by the High Court of Justice was presented on the 15th day of May 1975 to the High Court of Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, London, W.C.2, by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

The petition is directed to the High Court of Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, London, W.C.2, and is supported by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

The petition is supported by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

The petition is supported by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

The petition is supported by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

The petition is supported by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

The petition is supported by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

The petition is supported by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

The petition is supported by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

The petition is supported by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

The petition is supported by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

The petition is supported by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

The petition is supported by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

The petition is supported by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

The petition is supported by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

The petition is supported by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 001710 of 1975
In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
The Matter of the Companies Act 1948
In the Matter of the Companies Act 1948
In the Matter of the Companies Act 1948

Notice is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the above-named company by the High Court of Justice was presented on the 15th day of May 1975 to the High Court of Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, London, W.C.2, by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

The petition is directed to the High Court of Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, London, W.C.2, and is supported by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

The petition is supported by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

The petition is supported by the undersigned, who is a solicitor of the High Court of Justice, and who is duly qualified to act as a petitioner in the winding up of companies.

ENTERTAINMENTS

Telephone 100 0000. Only London Metropolitan Area.

RA AND BALLET

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, Covent Garden, London WC2E 9JF. Tel. 01-275 5121. **LA TRAVIATA**, by Giuseppe Verdi. **LA BOHÈME**, by Giacomo Puccini. **LA CENERENTOLA**, by Gioacchino Rossini. **LA FIDELIO**, by Ludwig van Beethoven. **LA TRISTITIA**, by Gioacchino Rossini. **LA TRAVIATA**, by Giuseppe Verdi. **LA BOHÈME**, by Giacomo Puccini. **LA CENERENTOLA**, by Gioacchino Rossini. **LA FIDELIO**, by Ludwig van Beethoven. **LA TRISTITIA**, by Gioacchino Rossini.

THEATRES

THEATRE ROYAL, Covent Garden, London WC2E 9JF. Tel. 01-275 5121. **LA TRAVIATA**, by Giuseppe Verdi. **LA BOHÈME**, by Giacomo Puccini. **LA CENERENTOLA**, by Gioacchino Rossini. **LA FIDELIO**, by Ludwig van Beethoven. **LA TRISTITIA**, by Gioacchino Rossini.

CONCERTS

JOSEPHINE FESTIVAL, June 6-22, 1975. **JOSEPHINE FESTIVAL**, June 6-22, 1975. **JOSEPHINE FESTIVAL**, June 6-22, 1975.

THEATRES

THEATRE ROYAL, Covent Garden, London WC2E 9JF. Tel. 01-275 5121. **LA TRAVIATA**, by Giuseppe Verdi. **LA BOHÈME**, by Giacomo Puccini. **LA CENERENTOLA**, by Gioacchino Rossini. **LA FIDELIO**, by Ludwig van Beethoven. **LA TRISTITIA**, by Gioacchino Rossini.

THEATRES

THEATRE ROYAL, Covent Garden, London WC2E 9JF. Tel. 01-275 5121. **LA TRAVIATA**, by Giuseppe Verdi. **LA BOHÈME**, by Giacomo Puccini. **LA CENERENTOLA**, by Gioacchino Rossini. **LA FIDELIO**, by Ludwig van Beethoven. **LA TRISTITIA**, by Gioacchino Rossini.

THEATRES

THEATRE ROYAL, Covent Garden, London WC2E 9JF. Tel. 01-275 5121. **LA TRAVIATA**, by Giuseppe Verdi. **LA BOHÈME**, by Giacomo Puccini. **LA CENERENTOLA**, by Gioacchino Rossini. **LA FIDELIO**, by Ludwig van Beethoven. **LA TRISTITIA**, by Gioacchino Rossini.

THEATRES

THEATRE ROYAL, Covent Garden, London WC2E 9JF. Tel. 01-275 5121. **LA TRAVIATA**, by Giuseppe Verdi. **LA BOHÈME**, by Giacomo Puccini. **LA CENERENTOLA**, by Gioacchino Rossini. **LA FIDELIO**, by Ludwig van Beethoven. **LA TRISTITIA**, by Gioacchino Rossini.

THEATRES

THEATRE ROYAL, Covent Garden, London WC2E 9JF. Tel. 01-275 5121. **LA TRAVIATA**, by Giuseppe Verdi. **LA BOHÈME**, by Giacomo Puccini. **LA CENERENTOLA**, by Gioacchino Rossini. **LA FIDELIO**, by Ludwig van Beethoven. **LA TRISTITIA**, by Gioacchino Rossini.

THEATRES

THEATRE ROYAL, Covent Garden, London WC2E 9JF. Tel. 01-275 5121. **LA TRAVIATA**, by Giuseppe Verdi. **LA BOHÈME**, by Giacomo Puccini. **LA CENERENTOLA**, by Gioacchino Rossini. **LA FIDELIO**, by Ludwig van Beethoven. **LA TRISTITIA**, by Gioacchino Rossini.

THEATRES

THEATRE ROYAL, Covent Garden, London WC2E 9JF. Tel. 01-275 5121. **LA TRAVIATA**, by Giuseppe Verdi. **LA BOHÈME**, by Giacomo Puccini. **LA CENERENTOLA**, by Gioacchino Rossini. **LA FIDELIO**, by Ludwig van Beethoven. **LA TRISTITIA**, by Gioacchino Rossini.

THEATRES

THEATRE ROYAL, Covent Garden, London WC2E 9JF. Tel. 01-275 5121. **LA TRAVIATA**, by Giuseppe Verdi. **LA BOHÈME**, by Giacomo Puccini. **LA CENERENTOLA**, by Gioacchino Rossini. **LA FIDELIO**, by Ludwig van Beethoven. **LA TRISTITIA**, by Gioacchino Rossini.

CINEMAS

THEATRE ROYAL, Covent Garden, London WC2E 9JF. Tel. 01-275 5121. **LA TRAVIATA**, by Giuseppe Verdi. **LA BOHÈME**, by Giacomo Puccini. **LA CENERENTOLA**, by Gioacchino Rossini. **LA FIDELIO**, by Ludwig van Beethoven. **LA TRISTITIA**, by Gioacchino Rossini.

CINEMAS

THEATRE ROYAL, Covent Garden, London WC2E 9JF. Tel. 01-275 5121. **LA TRAVIATA**, by Giuseppe Verdi. **LA BOHÈME**, by Giacomo Puccini. **LA CENERENTOLA**, by Gioacchino Rossini. **LA FIDELIO**, by Ludwig van Beethoven. **LA TRISTITIA**, by Gioacchino Rossini.

CINEMAS

THEATRE ROYAL, Covent Garden, London WC2E 9JF. Tel. 01-275 5121. **LA TRAVIATA**, by Giuseppe Verdi. **LA BOHÈME**, by Giacomo Puccini. **LA CENERENTOLA**, by Gioacchino Rossini. **LA FIDELIO**, by Ludwig van Beethoven. **LA TRISTITIA**, by Gioacchino Rossini.

CINEMAS

THEATRE ROYAL, Covent Garden, London WC2E 9JF. Tel. 01-275 5121. **LA TRAVIATA**, by Giuseppe Verdi. **LA BOHÈME**, by Giacomo Puccini. **LA CENERENTOLA**, by Gioacchino Rossini. **LA FIDELIO**, by Ludwig van Beethoven. **LA TRISTITIA**, by Gioacchino Rossini.

CINEMAS

THEATRE ROYAL, Covent Garden, London WC2E 9JF. Tel. 01-275 5121. **LA TRAVIATA**, by Giuseppe Verdi. **LA BOHÈME**, by Giacomo Puccini. **LA CENERENTOLA**, by Gioacchino Rossini. **LA FIDELIO**, by Ludwig van Beethoven. **LA TRISTITIA**, by Gioacchino Rossini.

CINEMAS

THEATRE ROYAL, Covent Garden, London WC2E 9JF. Tel. 01-275 5121. **LA TRAVIATA**, by Giuseppe Verdi. **LA BOHÈME**, by Giacomo Puccini. **LA CENERENTOLA**, by Gioacchino Rossini. **LA FIDELIO**, by Ludwig van Beethoven. **LA TRISTITIA**, by Gioacchino Rossini.

CINEMAS

THEATRE ROYAL, Covent Garden, London WC2E 9JF. Tel. 01-275 5121. **LA TRAVIATA**, by Giuseppe Verdi. **LA BOHÈME**, by Giacomo Puccini. **LA CENERENTOLA**, by Gioacchino Rossini. **LA FIDELIO**, by Ludwig van Beethoven. **LA TRISTITIA**, by Gioacchino Rossini.

CINEMAS

THEATRE ROYAL, Covent Garden, London WC2E 9JF. Tel. 01-275 5121. **LA TRAVIATA**, by Giuseppe Verdi. **LA BOHÈME**, by Giacomo Puccini. **LA CENERENTOLA**, by Gioacchino Rossini. **LA FIDELIO**, by Ludwig van Beethoven. **LA TRISTITIA**, by Gioacchino Rossini.

CINEMAS

THEATRE ROYAL, Covent Garden, London WC2E 9JF. Tel. 01-275 5121. **LA TRAVIATA**, by Giuseppe Verdi. **LA BOHÈME**, by Giacomo Puccini. **LA CENERENTOLA**, by Gioacchino Rossini. **LA FIDELIO**, by Ludwig van Beethoven. **LA TRISTITIA**, by Gioacchino Rossini.

CINEMAS

THEATRE ROYAL, Covent Garden, London WC2E 9JF. Tel. 01-275 5121. **LA TRAVIATA**, by Giuseppe Verdi. **LA BOHÈME**, by Giacomo Puccini. **LA CENERENTOLA**, by Gioacchino Rossini. **LA FIDELIO**, by Ludwig van Beethoven. **LA TRISTITIA**, by Gioacchino Rossini.

CINEMAS

THEATRE ROYAL, Covent Garden, London WC2E 9JF. Tel. 01-275 5121. **LA TRAVIATA**, by Giuseppe Verdi. **LA BOHÈME**, by Giacomo Puccini. **LA CENERENTOLA**, by Gioacchino Rossini. **LA FIDELIO**, by Ludwig van Beethoven. **LA TRISTITIA**, by Gioacchino Rossini.

CINEMAS

THEATRE ROYAL, Covent Garden, London WC2E 9JF. Tel. 01-275 5121. **LA TRAVIATA**, by Giuseppe Verdi. **LA BOHÈME**, by Giacomo Puccini. **LA CENERENTOLA**, by Gioacchino Rossini. **LA FIDELIO**, by Ludwig van Beethoven. **LA TRISTITIA**, by Gioacchino Rossini.

THE ARTS

Raymond Leppard steps into the 20th century

It is not often on the opera stage that Raymond Leppard moves away from the seventeenth century; the *Figaro* which he conducted at Covent Garden two years ago was a modern work by the standards of his lyric repertoire. So an ancient *Cum grano et sale* by the Glyndebourne season tonight, seems an odd choice for him. Why the change?

"We all tend to get typed at some point in our career and probably it's wrong. Both Glyndebourne and I wanted to give the seventeenth century a break, so we talked about the Czech repertoire. The first suggestion was Smetana's *The Two Widows*, but it turned out too slight, a kind of country cousin of *Così fan tutte*. We moved on to Janáček. He's been described as a bad composer with an extraordinary gift, and indeed his music is crude at times. But it's alive and vital.

"I saw all those Janáček productions at Sadler's Wells and very good they were too, with the exception of *The Cunning Little Vixen*, which didn't come off. It hasn't had very many performances in Britain, so the challenge is there. And you can always argue that Glyndebourne is the right house for opera about foxes and badgers and owls." The Leppard grin suggests that this is a line of support which he would never contemplate using.

"The *Vixen* stands right apart from Janáček's other operas. He was well over 70 when he wrote it and he was getting over a love affair with a much younger woman. It hadn't worked, but probably Janáček felt flattered that he was still attractive enough for someone to fall in love with him—don't we all as we get older? This is a well reflected opera, which is basically about the attraction between the Forester and the Vixen. He picks up this beautiful cub in the woods and brings it home. Of course his wife does not like it; possibly it's covered in fleas. Later in the opera when the Vixen has been shot the Forester realizes that he is that much older. And here, of course, is the obvious theme. Man thinks only of himself, but nature does not give a damn and is constantly



Rosemary Vercoe's design

John Higgins for the Vixen Bystrouska

always a joy to work with a group of players who are aware that they are on the up. My only regret is that I am having to curtail my commitments with ECO as I move away from their particular repertoire."

Will Cavalli be curtailed too? Another Leppard grin. "Not entirely. There is *Le Figaro* at Santa Fe and I'll record the opera with Janet Baker for Erato. I hope too that John Cox and I will do *Le Figaro* at the Coliseum in due course. And I've promised Glyndebourne one more Cavalli, *L'Orfeo*, possibly with Janet Baker and Elisabeth Harwood."

While Glyndebourne awaits that particular Leppardbearing there is Janáček plain. Patrons who prefer their operas brief may like to know that the *Vixen* is over by 9 p.m., probably in time for them to be despatched by the early train. At least that is better than being sent off for the early bath at St Helens.

John Higgins for the Vixen Bystrouska

Dead fact becomes theatrical pleasure

Tarantara-Tarantara! Bristol New Vic

Irving Wardle

For a show that sets out to cover the entire career of Gilbert and Sullivan and include generous extracts from the Savoy operas, this is a very sprightly piece of work. It does not cut very deep into the personal lives of the partners, nor offer much insight into their working relationship, but it certainly holds the road as a narrative.

The industry of Ian Taylor's script is its chorus, who are called on not only to pop up as Japanese courtiers and jolly Jack tars, but as purveyors of instant biography. The first scene in mid-rehearsal witnessing a flaming row between the two authors. The show then cuts back to childhood, contrasting Sullivan's smug progress from infant chorister to darling of the British musical establishment, against Gilbert's accession of false starts as a civil servant and spectacularly unsuccessful barrister. All those stages are acted out in tiny scenes and character cameos which convey a dead fact into theatrical pleasure. The show also set the pattern for the relationship to come.

The Gilbert of the first scene is a monstrous bully; but by the time that scene recurs towards the end, we have seen him repeatedly slighted as the inferior partner and as a phillistine tempter, luring the purser of "The Lost Chord" away from his higher operatic mission, and his rancour has plenty of justification. "I am a serious dramatist. Why is it always Sullivan who is sacrificing himself?"

Most of the show goes into chronicling the years of success and the partners' strained dealings with Richard D'Oyly Carte, sitting tight in his office and playing his two money-spinners off one another. George Raitrick's performance profitably takes its cue from the character's nickname, "Oily."

The operatic extracts are well sung and well chosen for dramatic relevance. We get George Grossmith (Mark Bury) receiving his first instruction in parter delivery, and the "Nightmare Song" as an accompaniment to Gilbert's attack of writer's block. Most affecting musically is the partners' reflective duet in "Take a Pair of Sparkling Eyes" followed immediately by Gilbert's rant over the cost of the Savoy careers which led on to the final break.

Christopher Scoular's Gilbert is a ramrod head clerk who seems always to be minding the shop. Timothy Kightley's Sullivan (closely resembling the original) couples a trim gentlemanly bearing with a constant wandering eye; the minute you look away from him he is off on a Baltic cruise or disappearing into status-building compositions to please the Queen. Altogether, a deft reconstruction, played with wit and personality by David Horlock's company.

RPO/Foster Festival Hall

Alan Blyth

The greatest danger in any reading of Mahler's seventh symphony is that the beginning after more than an hour's music has passed, will be an anti-climax. Lawrence Foster, by his firm control of its variable *ritorno form* (close control was the secret of the whole performance) and by carefully reserving a full orchestral explosion until very near the end, succeeded in making this unusual outburst of optimism in the Mahler canon into a powerful affirmative statement. Brilliantly played by the Royal Philharmonic whose brass and wood seemed as fresh at the end of the symphony as they had been at the start.

On the whole, Foster strictly adheres to Mahler's myriad instructions, observing in particular the injunction "well marked" that occurs so frequently throughout the score and relating his changes of tempo to the movements to each's basic pulse. That just saved the first Night Music from seeming too slow at his deliberate pace.

The Scherzo has rounded more ghostly, more elemental, but again the tautness of the interpretation was convincing, its pace considerable. The second Night Music was loving and lovable as it should be, and here the other remarkable feature of the performance, its clarity of texture, was most to the fore. The guitar and Hugo D'Alton's familiar mandolin almost leapt against the wind and other string choir.

Foster showed his true heart as a Mahlerian throughout the long first movement which, besides being again perceived as a whole was allowed to sing soulfully where appropriate. Its massive structure seemed not a bar too long. Obviously we should hear more Mahler from Foster and the RPO.

The long concert also included a performance of Mahler's *Motet* of the same overtone that hardly fits its place on the programme and Maura Lympy's shapely, sufficiently ruminative account of the Schumann concerto, an interpretation that has matured over the years without growing a whit stale. The Finale was its most telling movement.

Belated documentary

The KGB BBC 1

Stanley Reynolds

Of course we all know that the Russians are big bad men, but was that BBC 1 film about the dreaded KGB really the way to put it over? I might have doubts about booking a holiday after seeing this documentary, but then again perhaps I will not be going anywhere this year.

There was more than a touch of the old wartime propaganda film about the documentary on the workings of the Soviet secret police. First one wondered, is this not the way the secret police of every nation operate? And, second, one began to wonder about the BBC for showing such the obvious piece of political propaganda. We all know that Russia under the commissars is bad news, but why have a belated documentary telling us something we all suspected?

If there was anything that ruffled at the heartstrings of

Swedish diversities

Gothenburg Ballet Sadler's Wells

John Percival

Musically and choreographically, the Gothenburg Ballet's opening programme at the Wells has much diversity within its chosen limits. The evening is designed to show what the company can make of modern themes and other programme will show them tackling a classic, but the moods are contrasted and the choice of music shows a sense of history combined with contemporary. The works, too, have a sub-theme about human nature.

Ulf Gadd's *Maison de fous* is based on a score written in 1920 for an earlier Swedish company, the Ballers Soudis. It is the only music by Viking Dahl I have ever heard, but the way it achieves dramatic effects without needing to rely on exaggeration, its skill in small subtleties, is attractive. The Rosebery orchestra play it under Otto Kern's direction.

Obviously the plot is a melodrama about a girl who wanders into a madhouse and is killed by the doctor who is himself crazy. Actually, I think Gadd is hinting that we all make our own madness in our attitudes to life, sex and faith, and that innocence has to be crushed because it is too dangerous to authority.

The work starts slowly, but once the characters have been introduced it accelerates, and there are some strong performances, notably from Lillemor Jonsson as the girl, Norberto dos Santos as a transvestite coquette, and Tadeusz Zlamal as the doctor who manages to

which often arises from a spirit of good cheer.

The Allegri themselves would probably agree that their playing was below its best, but there was still plenty to enjoy. After expressing jocular anxiety about the coda of the F minor, Mr Maguire led a sparkling performance of the episode and in general the quick music was smoothly played.

It was the medium-slow movements that wanted a steadier line and cleaner rhythm and bowing. Even so, the lyrical beauties of, for example, the wonderful slow movement of the E minor Quartet were well enough handled. The short-comings were above all technical.

So they were in the sonata Allegros, which consistently failed to grip. In the F minor, the music was allowed to slide into different tempos for the two main themes, and in the E minor, which starts with Beethoven's most dramatic programme movement, there was little real stress. Perhaps the truth is that Beethoven's wilder quartets need a moderately hostile environment—are not, in the fullest sense, chamber music.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

London debuts

Hideo Udegawa gave a taut, nearly immaculate, performance of the documentary on the workings of the Soviet secret police. First one wondered, is this not the way the secret police of every nation operate? And, second, one began to wonder about the BBC for showing such the obvious piece of political propaganda. We all know that Russia under the commissars is bad news, but why have a belated documentary telling us something we all suspected?

If there was anything that ruffled at the heartstrings of

Allegri Quartet

Queen Elizabeth Hall

One incidental pleasure of Allegri concerts is the impression they give of care in planning details. Whatever one may feel about Hugh Maguire's Bloom-like spoken programme notes, they unquestionably jolly the audience into a receptive frame of mind, while leaving room in the programme for that useful listening aid, the musical incipit.

Tickets are now apparently sold only for the front half of the hall, which is obviously good for atmosphere when a predicted maximum sale can be predicted.

Such devices are handy for bringing a chamber-music feeling into the small but cavernous Queen Elizabeth Hall. But Tuesday's Beethoven concert suggested that for the players it is possible for the atmosphere to be too relaxed.

Euphoric, regrettably, is bad for concentration and the concert was sprinkled with the type of trivial but annoying mistake

London Festival Ballet Trust

Sir Max Rayne, who has been chairman of the London Festival Ballet Trust since 1967, will be retiring from that position next month. He will be succeeded by Mr Gerry Weiss, who has been associated with the company for 20 years and as governor of the present trust since 1962.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE SAVAGE CLUB
ALAN WYKE, Savage Club secretary, has been made a member of the club. The club is now open to all members of the club. The club is now open to all members of the club.

Stage costumes by the famous

The first presentation of an exhibition of theatre, opera and ballet costumes by the famous designers will be opened by Dame Alicia Markova on July 8 as part of the third Salisbury Festival of the Arts. It will then go on show in other cities before the costumes, assembled by Richard Buckle, return to their permanent home, the new Theatre Museum, to be opened in London next year.

The Times Special Reports

All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter

PARLIAMENT, May 21, 1975

United, harmonious, active and determined Government after resounding 'Yes' in referendum

House of Commons
MR BLAKER (Blackpool, South, C), questioning the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs about discussions with foreign ministers of the EEC, said:

Since the Foreign Ministers will be following the debate on British membership, will Mr Callaghan say what is his view on the trading deficit we have with the EEC? He said in December that he believed membership had not made much difference to our trading balance with the Community one way or the other. Is that still his opinion?

MR CALLAGHAN (Cardiff, South-East, Lab.) replied to see my view confirmed this morning by the report of the National Institute of Economic Research—an independent-minded body.

It is still my opinion, taking into account that we have been able to buy food much more cheaply from the EEC during the last year, and therefore have moved a number of our food purchases from the Community, that it would be inevitable that the deficit should go up.

It has gone up by a large extent, but not more than the deficit we understood—than our deficit has gone up with other parts of the world.

ALLAUN (Salford, East, Lab.)—Has he noted the growing threats of interference by the EEC in political, foreign policy and military matters, with distinct cold war undertones?

MR CALLAGHAN—For the life of the world.

of me, I cannot see any signs of it. They have never discussed it in the EEC. Mr Allan is talking about what is called political co-operation, which is entirely different from the EEC, and completely alien to the countries that make up the EEC. (Laughter.)

Mr Allan might be scornful, but I remember when Sir Alec Douglas Home had to fly from Paris to Copenhagen because the French representatives refused to allow a discussion on political co-operation to take place in the same place, physically, as the discussion on the EEC.

MR CALLAGHAN—I am only responsible for the Government. In a speech on December 1st, I not only raised the curtain a little, but the whole scenario was exposed. After June 5, I do not expect my view to change from what it is now.

MR WELLS (Barnby, C)—The Government must have some idea of what they mean by political union. Could he give us a peep behind that curtain and tell us what the Government are thinking, and tell us whether his Conservative allies who agree with him about the EEC, share the same view on the political union?

MR CALLAGHAN—Sir Christopher Soames says the EEC is going to be the last bastion of capitalism.

and the Communists for Europe in this country have said it is the only way to build Socialism. A synthesis of these two views brings me back to the view I have always held that we should be able to make the EEC anything that the governments in the EEC want to make it.

MR ELDON GRIFFITHS (Bury St Edmunds, C) later asked the Foreign Secretary:

Would he recognize that the House is in some difficulty when ministers within the same government receive different advice on this matter of the EEC?

Could he say whether questions about the Common Market, for example on unemployment, should now be addressed to himself as the responsible minister who has the matter or to the Secretary of State for Industry (Mr Bunn, who was sitting next to Mr Callaghan on the Government Front Bench) says one thing, or to the Prime Minister, who says something different, or to the Chief Whip (Mr Melham) who has said that the Secretary of State for Industry is not telling the complete truth, or to whom they are to be referred when different members of the Front Bench say different things about this important matter?

MR CALLAGHAN—I did not think the Opposition were in any difficulty. I thought they were rather confused. Questions put down today will be answered after June 5 when as a result of the referendum, the Government will be able to give us a united, harmonious, active, determined Government that will sweep all before them. (Laughter.)

MR CALLAGHAN—I did not think the Opposition were in any difficulty. I thought they were rather confused. Questions put down today will be answered after June 5 when as a result of the referendum, the Government will be able to give us a united, harmonious, active, determined Government that will sweep all before them. (Laughter.)

MR CALLAGHAN—I did not think the Opposition were in any difficulty. I thought they were rather confused. Questions put down today will be answered after June 5 when as a result of the referendum, the Government will be able to give us a united, harmonious, active, determined Government that will sweep all before them. (Laughter.)

MR CALLAGHAN—I did not think the Opposition were in any difficulty. I thought they were rather confused. Questions put down today will be answered after June 5 when as a result of the referendum, the Government will be able to give us a united, harmonious, active, determined Government that will sweep all before them. (Laughter.)

MR CALLAGHAN—I did not think the Opposition were in any difficulty. I thought they were rather confused. Questions put down today will be answered after June 5 when as a result of the referendum, the Government will be able to give us a united, harmonious, active, determined Government that will sweep all before them. (Laughter.)

MR CALLAGHAN—I did not think the Opposition were in any difficulty. I thought they were rather confused. Questions put down today will be answered after June 5 when as a result of the referendum, the Government will be able to give us a united, harmonious, active, determined Government that will sweep all before them. (Laughter.)

MR CALLAGHAN—I did not think the Opposition were in any difficulty. I thought they were rather confused. Questions put down today will be answered after June 5 when as a result of the referendum, the Government will be able to give us a united, harmonious, active, determined Government that will sweep all before them. (Laughter.)

MR CALLAGHAN—I did not think the Opposition were in any difficulty. I thought they were rather confused. Questions put down today will be answered after June 5 when as a result of the referendum, the Government will be able to give us a united, harmonious, active, determined Government that will sweep all before them. (Laughter.)

MR CALLAGHAN—I did not think the Opposition were in any difficulty. I thought they were rather confused. Questions put down today will be answered after June 5 when as a result of the referendum, the Government will be able to give us a united, harmonious, active, determined Government that will sweep all before them. (Laughter.)

MR CALLAGHAN—I did not think the Opposition were in any difficulty. I thought they were rather confused. Questions put down today will be answered after June 5 when as a result of the referendum, the Government will be able to give us a united, harmonious, active, determined Government that will sweep all before them. (Laughter.)

MR CALLAGHAN—I did not think the Opposition were in any difficulty. I thought they were rather confused. Questions put down today will be answered after June 5 when as a result of the referendum, the Government will be able to give us a united, harmonious, active, determined Government that will sweep all before them. (Laughter.)

MR CALLAGHAN—I did not think the Opposition were in any difficulty. I thought they were rather confused. Questions put down today will be answered after June 5 when as a result of the referendum, the Government will be able to give us a united, harmonious, active, determined Government that will sweep all before them. (Laughter.)

MR CALLAGHAN—I did not think the Opposition were in any difficulty. I thought they were rather confused. Questions put down today will be answered after June 5 when as a result of the referendum, the Government will be able to give us a united, harmonious, active, determined Government that will sweep all before them. (Laughter.)

MR CALLAGHAN—I did not think the Opposition were in any difficulty. I thought they were rather confused. Questions put down today will be answered after June 5 when as a result of the referendum, the Government will be able to give us a united, harmonious, active, determined Government that will sweep all before them. (Laughter.)

MR CALLAGHAN—I did not think the Opposition were in any difficulty. I thought they were rather confused. Questions put down today will be answered after June 5 when as a result of the referendum, the Government will be able to give us a united, harmonious, active, determined Government that will sweep all before them. (Laughter.)

MR CALLAGHAN—I did not think the Opposition were in any difficulty. I thought they were rather confused. Questions put down today will be answered after June 5 when as a result of the referendum, the Government will be able to give us a united, harmonious, active, determined Government that will sweep all before them. (Laughter.)

MR CALLAGHAN—I did not think the Opposition were in any difficulty. I thought they were rather confused. Questions put down today will be answered after June 5 when as a result of the referendum, the Government will be able to give us a united, harmonious, active, determined Government that will sweep all before them. (Laughter.)

MR CALLAGHAN—I did not think the Opposition were in any difficulty. I thought they were rather confused. Questions put down today will be answered after June 5 when as a result of the referendum, the Government will be able to give us a united, harmonious, active, determined Government that will sweep all before them. (Laughter.)

MR CALLAGHAN—I did not think the Opposition were in any difficulty. I thought they were rather confused. Questions put down today will be answered after June 5 when as a result of the referendum, the Government will be able to give us a united, harmonious, active, determined Government that will sweep all before them. (Laughter.)

MR CALLAGHAN—I did not think the Opposition were in any difficulty. I thought they were rather confused. Questions put down today will be answered after June 5 when as a result of the referendum, the Government will be able to give us a united, harmonious, active, determined Government that will sweep all before them. (Laughter.)

MR CALLAGHAN—I did not think the Opposition were in any difficulty. I thought they were rather confused. Questions put down today will be answered after June 5 when as a result of the referendum, the Government will be able to give us a united, harmonious, active, determined Government that will sweep all before them. (Laughter.)

MR CALLAGHAN—I did not think the Opposition were in any difficulty. I thought they were rather confused. Questions put down today will be answered after June 5 when as a result of the referendum, the Government will be able to give us a united, harmonious, active, determined Government that will sweep all before them. (Laughter.)

MR CALLAGHAN—I did not think the Opposition were in any difficulty. I thought they were rather confused. Questions put down today will be answered after June 5 when as a result of the referendum, the Government will be able to give us a united, harmonious, active, determined Government that will sweep all before them. (Laughter.)

MR CALLAGHAN—I did not think the Opposition were in any difficulty. I thought they were rather confused. Questions put down today will be answered after June 5 when as a result of the referendum, the Government will be able to give us a united, harmonious, active, determined Government that will sweep all before them. (Laughter.)

MR CALLAGHAN—I did not think the Opposition were in any difficulty. I thought they were rather confused. Questions put down today will be answered after June 5 when as a result of the referendum, the Government will be able to give us a united, harmonious, active, determined Government that will sweep all before them. (Laughter.)

MR CALLAGHAN—I did not think the Opposition were in any difficulty. I thought they were rather confused. Questions put down today will be answered after June 5 when as a result of the referendum, the Government will be able to give us a united, harmonious, active, determined Government that will sweep all before them. (Laughter.)

MR CALLAGHAN—I did not think the Opposition were in any difficulty. I thought they were rather confused. Questions put down today will be answered after June 5 when as a result of the referendum, the Government will be able to give us a united, harmonious, active, determined Government that will sweep all before them. (Laughter.)

MR CALLAGHAN—I did not think the Opposition were in any difficulty. I thought they were rather confused. Questions put down today will be answered after June 5 when as a result of the referendum, the Government will be able to give us a united, harmonious, active, determined Government that will sweep all before them. (Laughter.)

MR CALLAGHAN—I did not think the Opposition were in any difficulty. I thought they were rather confused. Questions put down today will be answered after June 5 when as a result of the referendum, the Government will be able to give us a united, harmonious, active, determined Government that will sweep all before them. (Laughter.)

MR CALLAGHAN—I did not think the Opposition were in any difficulty. I thought they were rather confused. Questions put down today will be answered after June 5 when as a result of the referendum, the Government will be able to give us a united, harmonious, active, determined Government that will sweep all before them. (Laughter.)

MR CALLAGHAN—I did not think the Opposition were in any difficulty. I thought they were rather confused. Questions put down today will be answered after June 5 when as a result of the referendum, the Government will be able to give us a united, harmonious, active, determined Government that will sweep all before them. (Laughter.)

MR CALLAGHAN—I did not think the Opposition were in any difficulty. I thought they were rather confused. Questions put down today will be answered after June 5 when as a result of the referendum, the Government will be able to give us a united, harmonious, active, determined Government that will sweep all before them. (Laughter.)

MR CALLAGHAN—I did not think the Opposition were in any difficulty. I thought they were rather confused. Questions put down today will be answered after June 5 when as a result of the referendum, the Government will be able to give us a united, harmonious, active, determined Government that will sweep all before them. (Laughter.)

Law on rape 'protects victims not victims'

MR ASHLEY (Stoke on Trent, North, Lab.) was given leave to introduce the Sexual Offences (Amendment) Bill to amend the law relating to rape.

He said the law as it stood was likely to protect criminals rather than prevent crime. It was a deterrent to the reporting of crime rather than a deterrent to the commission of crime.

Rape was not the inevitable result of a clash between two promiscuous people, but a vicious and degrading crime, far more important and evil than were crimes against property.

When crime was committed the first reaction was to telephone the police, but many crimes of rape were not reported because the balance between protecting the innocent victim and the defendant was tipped much too heavily against the innocent victim.

In the absence of statute law they had to depend on common law, as now clarified by the Law Lords which specified that a man could not be convicted if he believed that the woman consented, however unreasonable that belief.

To base this on unreasonable grounds, as the present law did, was to belittle the victim and to belittle rape.

The victim had to endure not only the original assault but police interrogation, medical examination, and a trial which could be a nightmare. He must listen to a rapid declaim his belief, on unreasonable grounds, that she was willing to have sex with him.

Women would feel able to suffer that kind of justice on top of the rape and reporting it to the police. The law should be changed to be defined as "a man who has had sexual intercourse with a woman against her consent, without reasonable belief of that consent, is guilty of rape."

The Criminal Law Revision Committee should be asked by the Home Secretary to consider a guarantee of anonymity to rape victims in court, and to prohibit the disclosure of a woman's past sexual history in a rape trial.

MR LEE (Birmingham, Handsworth, Lab.) said that the sort of rape which was most common was not one which should give reason for concern with the present law.

The principal objection to Mr Ashley's proposal was that it was to relax the burden of proof in relation to serious crimes, and also in some measure, to be relaxing the degree of scrutiny which was applied to the evidence of a witness who made an allegation in relation to an offence in this case rape was subjected.

It was never pleasant for a witness to give evidence in a serious case, but Mr Ashley was in effect saying that it was only in this kind of case. He had in mind those involved in blackmail cases.

This was a field of human relationships where the tendency to tell lies was insidious.

Mr Ashley had referred to the case of a woman who had been raped by a man who was a member of the House of Lords held by a majority that it was only necessary for a person honestly to believe that the woman consented and not for that belief to be reasonable also.

In that case the jury did not believe the evidence of the woman and said that no jury could believe it and the appeal was dismissed, and no damage was done.

Honesty of belief was fundamental in criminal law. It was an absolute offence, honesty of belief was an essential defence.

The more serious the offence, the more the burden of proof should be required to look into the frame of mind of the person concerned.

There was not a licence for the sophisticated rapist. It still required of a defendant that he should have an honest belief.

The Bill was read a first time.

Reshaping British Leyland might herald wind of change in industry - Mr Benn

MR BENN, Secretary of State for Industry (Bristol, South-East, Lab.), moving the second reading of the British Leyland Bill, said it would empower the Government to implement the Ryder report which had been accepted by the Government as the basis for their policy towards British Leyland.

Exports of motor vehicles were running in 1973 at £1,600m gross and a net export surplus of £1,000m. Those who argued that it would be better to reallocate all these skilled workers into other industries had to be sure before they took the view that the people could so easily be shifted from one type of export to another.

In the Government's view it would have been wholly irresponsible to have allowed the collapse of bankruptcy with British Leyland. It was open to a firm by a ruthless chopping of its unproductive activities to restore itself to profitability, as might have been done if British Leyland had closed down its unproductive divisions.

It would have led to a huge flood of imported cars, which were already running at hair-raising levels, and would have affected exports.

MR PRIOR, Opposition spokesman on employment (Lowestoft, C) asked if the Government had considered other alternatives.

MR BENN said his understanding of the Ryder approach and the approach of the Ryder team was that in a matter of this kind it was not possible to have a firm recommendation to the Government and not to work for four months to see what possibilities there were. The Government had considered the Ryder report and inevitably any ministerial examinations would have been conducted in the light of the Ryder report.

There were alternatives, including bankruptcy. They concluded that the recommendation made was the right one.

MR HESELTINE, Opposition spokesman on industry (Henley, C) said no one disputed that it was reasonable for the Ryder team to make recommendations on the basis of the Ryder team's view of the industry.

MR BENN said the Government were not involved in discussions with the Ryder team during the

progress of its report. They presented a report to Government. The Government then set up their own independent proceedings and he was presenting to the House the Government's view, based on the belief that the Ryder recommendations were correct.

MR HILARY MILLER (Bromsgrove and Redditch, C) said it must have been in the knowledge of the Secretary of State that British Leyland had a plan for £500m investment in new products and new plants at that time?

MR BENN said that on his initiative last summer he went to see the Secretary of State to inquire about their plans and about the possibility of joint examination of the problems of the industry.

It was revealed that there was a grave situation which led to his coming to the House to give a guarantee. In the Ryder team's recommendations, Sir Don was able to draw upon the possibilities that he had considered, and incorporate those he thought sensible into his recommendations.

When this big reorganisation programme was brought forward, it indicated, in the context of one company, the measure of the gap which might well be in other companies.

This was a substantial investment programme. There was a plan to invest £500m in new products and new plants. Over the last 10 years there had been a substantial lower level of investment in British Leyland.

He had read that the president of the Motor Manufacturers' Association had said that the industry would have been able to meet that demand. It was clear that while British Leyland was running down the industry was running up.

MR HESELTINE, Opposition spokesman on industry (Henley, C) said no one disputed that it was reasonable for the Ryder team to make recommendations on the basis of the Ryder team's view of the industry.

MR BENN said the Government were not involved in discussions with the Ryder team during the

progress of its report. They presented a report to Government. The Government then set up their own independent proceedings and he was presenting to the House the Government's view, based on the belief that the Ryder recommendations were correct.

MR HILARY MILLER (Bromsgrove and Redditch, C) said it must have been in the knowledge of the Secretary of State that British Leyland had a plan for £500m investment in new products and new plants at that time?

MR BENN said that on his initiative last summer he went to see the Secretary of State to inquire about their plans and about the possibility of joint examination of the problems of the industry.

It was revealed that there was a grave situation which led to his coming to the House to give a guarantee. In the Ryder team's recommendations, Sir Don was able to draw upon the possibilities that he had considered, and incorporate those he thought sensible into his recommendations.

When this big reorganisation programme was brought forward, it indicated, in the context of one company, the measure of the gap which might well be in other companies.

This was a substantial investment programme. There was a plan to invest £500m in new products and new plants. Over the last 10 years there had been a substantial lower level of investment in British Leyland.

He had read that the president of the Motor Manufacturers' Association had said that the industry would have been able to meet that demand. It was clear that while British Leyland was running down the industry was running up.

MR HESELTINE, Opposition spokesman on industry (Henley, C) said no one disputed that it was reasonable for the Ryder team to make recommendations on the basis of the Ryder team's view of the industry.

MR BENN said the Government were not involved in discussions with the Ryder team during the

progress of its report. They presented a report to Government. The Government then set up their own independent proceedings and he was presenting to the House the Government's view, based on the belief that the Ryder recommendations were correct.

MR HILARY MILLER (Bromsgrove and Redditch, C) said it must have been in the knowledge of the Secretary of State that British Leyland had a plan for £500m investment in new products and new plants at that time?

MR BENN said that on his initiative last summer he went to see the Secretary of State to inquire about their plans and about the possibility of joint examination of the problems of the industry.

It was revealed that there was a grave situation which led to his coming to the House to give a guarantee. In the Ryder team's recommendations, Sir Don was able to draw upon the possibilities that he had considered, and incorporate those he thought sensible into his recommendations.

When this big reorganisation programme was brought forward, it indicated, in the context of one company, the measure of the gap which might well be in other companies.

This was a substantial investment programme. There was a plan to invest £500m in new products and new plants. Over the last 10 years there had been a substantial lower level of investment in British Leyland.

He had read that the president of the Motor Manufacturers' Association had said that the industry would have been able to meet that demand. It was clear that while British Leyland was running down the industry was running up.

MR HESELTINE, Opposition spokesman on industry (Henley, C) said no one disputed that it was reasonable for the Ryder team to make recommendations on the basis of the Ryder team's view of the industry.

MR BENN said the Government were not involved in discussions with the Ryder team during the

progress of its report. They presented a report to Government. The Government then set up their own independent proceedings and he was presenting to the House the Government's view, based on the belief that the Ryder recommendations were correct.

MR HILARY MILLER (Bromsgrove and Redditch, C) said it must have been in the knowledge of the Secretary of State that British Leyland had a plan for £500m investment in new products and new plants at that time?

MR BENN said that on his initiative last summer he went to see the Secretary of State to inquire about their plans and about the possibility of joint examination of the problems of the industry.

It was revealed that there was a grave situation which led to his coming to the House to give a guarantee. In the Ryder team's recommendations, Sir Don was able to draw upon the possibilities that he had considered, and incorporate those he thought sensible into his recommendations.

When this big reorganisation programme was brought forward, it indicated, in the context of one company, the measure of the gap which might well be in other companies.

parallel decline had been going on through the industry and it was the Government's hope that the expenditure flowing from the Ryder report would have its own multiplier effect on the engineering industry.

It was not to match international competitors in investment in industry, they would have to be able to do so in the context of present levels of investment.

The Bill provided £250m to allow the Government to acquire shares in British Leyland. The Government acquired shares at £1 it would cost £250m if every one of these shares was sold.

MR BENN said that on his initiative last summer he went to see the Secretary of State to inquire about their plans and about the possibility of joint examination of the problems of the industry.

It was revealed that there was a grave situation which led to his coming to the House to give a guarantee. In the Ryder team's recommendations, Sir Don was able to draw upon the possibilities that he had considered, and incorporate those he thought sensible into his recommendations.

When this big reorganisation programme was brought forward, it indicated, in the context of one company, the measure of the gap which might well be in other companies.

This was a substantial investment programme. There was a plan to invest £500m in new products and new plants. Over the last 10 years there had been a substantial lower level of investment in British Leyland.

He had read that the president of the Motor Manufacturers' Association had said that the industry would have been able to meet that demand. It was clear that while British Leyland was running down the industry was running up.

MR HESELTINE, Opposition spokesman on industry (Henley, C) said no one disputed that it was reasonable for the Ryder team to make recommendations on the basis of the Ryder team's view of the industry.

MR BENN said the Government were not involved in discussions with the Ryder team during the

progress of its report. They presented a report to Government. The Government then set up their own independent proceedings and he was presenting to the House the Government's view, based on the belief that the Ryder recommendations were correct.

MR HILARY MILLER (Bromsgrove and Redditch, C) said it must have been in the knowledge of the Secretary of State that British Leyland had a plan for £500m investment in new products and new plants at that time?

MR BENN said that on his initiative last summer he went to see the Secretary of State to inquire about their plans and about the possibility of joint examination of the problems of the industry.

It was revealed that there was a grave situation which led to his coming to the House to give a guarantee. In the Ryder team's recommendations, Sir Don was able to draw upon the possibilities that he had considered, and incorporate those he thought sensible into his recommendations.

When this big reorganisation programme was brought forward, it indicated, in the context of one company, the measure of the gap which might well be in other companies.

This was a substantial investment programme. There was a plan to invest £500m in new products and new plants. Over the last 10 years there had been a substantial lower level of investment in British Leyland.

He had read that the president of the Motor Manufacturers' Association had said that the industry would have been able to meet that demand. It was clear that while British Leyland was running down the industry was running up.

MR HESELTINE, Opposition spokesman on industry (Henley, C) said no one disputed that it was reasonable for the Ryder team to make recommendations on the basis of the Ryder team's view of the industry.

MR BENN said the Government were not involved in discussions with the Ryder team during the

progress of its report. They presented a report to Government. The Government then set up their own independent proceedings and he was presenting to the House the Government's view, based on the belief that the Ryder recommendations were correct.

MR HILARY MILLER (Bromsgrove and Redditch, C) said it must have been in the knowledge of the Secretary of State that British Leyland had a plan for £500m investment in new products and new plants at that time?

MR BENN said that on his initiative last summer he went to see the Secretary of State to inquire about their plans and about the possibility of joint examination of the problems of the industry.

It was revealed that there was a grave situation which led to his coming to the House to give a guarantee. In the Ryder team's recommendations, Sir Don was able to draw upon the possibilities that he had considered, and incorporate those he thought sensible into his recommendations.

When this big reorganisation programme was brought forward, it indicated, in the context of one company, the measure of the gap which might well be in other companies.

This was a substantial investment programme. There was a plan to invest £500m in new products and new plants. Over the last 10 years there had been a substantial lower level of investment in British Leyland.

He had read that the president of the Motor Manufacturers' Association had said that the industry would have been able to meet that demand. It was clear that while British Leyland was running down the industry was running up.

MR HESELTINE, Opposition spokesman on industry (Henley, C) said no one disputed that it was reasonable for the Ryder team to make recommendations on the basis of the Ryder team's view of the industry.

MR BENN said the Government were not involved in discussions with the Ryder team during the

progress of its report. They presented a report to Government. The Government then set up their own independent proceedings and he was presenting to the House the Government's view, based on the belief that the Ryder recommendations were correct.

MR HILARY MILLER (Bromsgrove and Redditch, C) said it must have been in the knowledge of the Secretary of State that British Leyland had a plan for £500m investment in new products and new plants at that time?

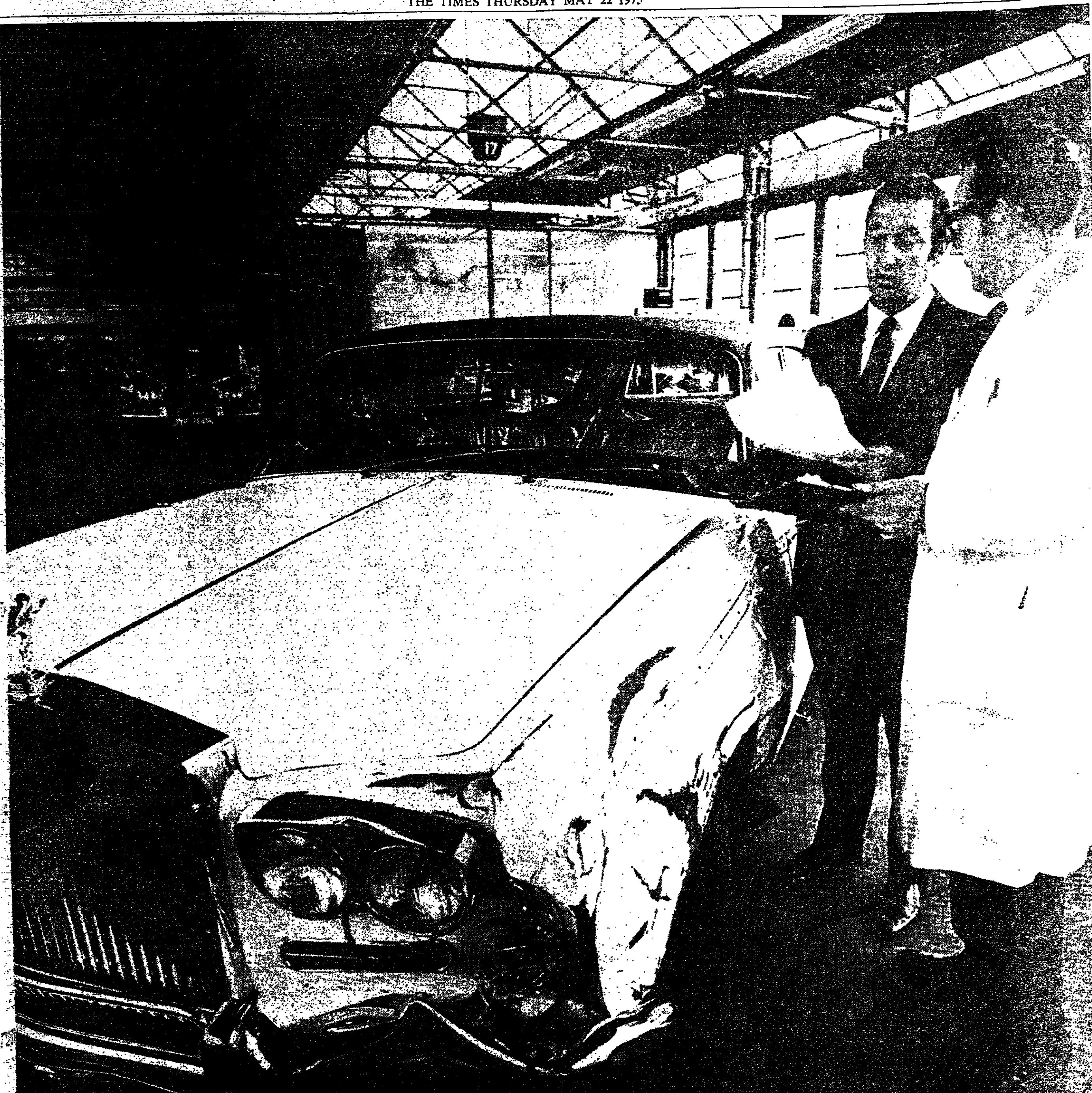
MR BENN said that on his initiative last summer he went to see the Secretary of State to inquire about their plans and about the possibility of joint examination of the problems of the industry.

It was revealed that there was a grave situation which led to his coming to the House to give a guarantee. In the Ryder team's recommendations, Sir Don was able to draw upon the possibilities that he had considered, and incorporate those he thought sensible into his recommendations.

When this big reorganisation programme was brought forward, it indicated, in the context of one company, the measure of the gap which might well be in other companies.

This was a substantial investment programme. There was a plan to invest £500m in new products and new plants. Over the last 10 years there had been a substantial lower level of investment in British Leyland.

He had read that the president of the Motor Manufacturers' Association had said that the industry would have been able to



The Norwich way is knowing all the right people in the motor trade

If we insure your car, it's our job to place it with the right man for repairs.

For a Rolls, the first name most people would think of is Jack Barclay.

So Jack Barclay (Service) Limited is a Norwich Union Approved Repairer – and not just for Rolls-Royces. (That's one of their works managers talking to Norwich Union staff engineer John MacBannoche.)

Our scheme works like this. You report a crash. We arrange for your car to go to an

approved garage. One of our motor engineers moves in, assesses the damage and agrees the cost. Then he keeps in contact to make sure that the repair is done quickly and reliably.

And there'll be a Norwich Union six-month guarantee on it.

The cars we insure aren't all Rolls-Royces, but our approved repairers are all Jack Barclays in their own way.



Bruni takes his chance in Derby but St Leger is main objective

...about the wish to participate in the Olympic village for hotel accommodation at Seefeld, where the cross-country events are to be held. But the skiers are not having to pay for their holidays in shillings, but not in dollars, in blood. . . . The Czechs killed and many injured in 1964, has been made much more lethal ribbon of the road. . . . The roads sometimes no more than 12 metres wide, extended to a minimum of 100 metres. . . .

...again this year, at the time of a World Cup race, there will be on hand, if necessary, a large number of Czechs and Slovaks. The combined blood-bobbers, at first pushed by the bobbers on their sleds, then by the Czechs, are enough (only 1,200 metres) was triumphantly vindicated. . . .

...you could make turned out to be a true test for true champions. . . .

...after the IOC have moved over Montreal, they will have to get to grips with another headache, the question of the host city. . . .

...Soviet writes from Moscow. . . .

...today blatantly attacked the IOC for its attitude for practicing "despicable tricks" to keep out of the Olympic Games. . . .

...news agency called for the expulsion of Taiwan from the Olympic movement and indicated that the IOC should be "reformed". . . .

...Peking. Mr. Brundage had "no objection" to the IOC's fully violated International Olympic Committee rules, but he said that the "internal affairs of China, thus fully revealing his hegemonic nature". . . .

...No matter what intrigues are being carried out by the IOC, the IOC may resort to the expulsion of the Chiang clique and the restoration of the legitimate government of the Republic of China. . . .

...Federation in the IOC are bound to be realized", it declared. . . .

By Michael Phillips

Racing Correspondent

Walwyn finalized Derby plans at Goodwood yesterday. No Alimony had won Predominate Stakes. Paddy Eddery, the retained jockey, will ride his stable's principal horse Grumby, who won the Irish Guineas at Sandown.

No Alimony and Red Red will also share their chance, but one has been engaged to ride the other. The odds are 100 to 1 standing by, however. Mercenary, a finely free to accept a ride either because Dick Hern said he would ride him, or because he is in the Derby. Piggott has no commitments anywhere and it depends on his own wish.

Alimony and Gordy, two of the stable's other good three-year-olds, are now earmarked for the French Derby. The other three are run at Chantilly on the afternoon. Console, who won the Royal Whip on Tuesday, will be sent to miss Epsom and wait for the King Edward VII Stakes at Royal Ascot instead.

Alimony's trainer, John Gosden, said as easily as I had expected he would; indeed, he had a few inches to spare.

Grumby, who was conceived 3lb, but Walwyn was far being gloomy. He said after that No Alimony will be right on the money.

Ryan Price, who trains Alimony, stated quite openly that he was rather sure that Alimony would cope with the hurly burly Epsom and the hill more than the Leger horse. However, Charles George and Peter Richardson, who own Alimony, said they intended their charming colt take his first start at Epsom on June 4.

So we are now left with the prospect of a homebred horse in spite of the obvious good mark about his lasting the distance at Epsom, and a horse who will do, incidentally, a night most anti-post lay offering 6-4 against Green



ll out to hold off Bruni.

Early Dawn on in spite of green him at the Coventry or Castle being aimed

two year stakes, was ally by Con-ly, who was nistent is tiny when that it was would ever what she was over roam-her paddock. sistence can showed off t yesterday to finish.

Caks, the Goodwood

third behind Start in the Gran Criteria autumn. She was b three lengths that that performance Nip in the Air we of winning the Pri Stakes at Epsom N she failed. Admit not made easier for was hampered by E farlong from Rom beaten at the time.

Nip is the finished fourth, but up a place on the of Juliette Marry the cause of the t mist, a filly train Hindley, who won year with North thought capable of this afternoon by correspondent. In opinion that she Persian Market.

catered for in the
day when there
cups at three
Haydock Park
Ayr. At Haydock
Stakes has drawn
field. This time
cup run over on
added always
of winning.
acceptors, and
including Chilli
at Sandown Park
Gold Cup
Guinea's Borneo
backed up to
the Guineas
Gambler, an im-
old, may not
with only 8 st
The feature a
Amoro Market
sprint handic-
added. Some-
likely rusters,
River, Roma
Melody, and
Mayday Melod-
second, her
season at York
nowhere near
trainer, Bill
second to Cle-
has engaged the
tice, Alan Bon-
Melody, who
banker bet on
At Ayr, the
Cup for women
place, is the
favourite
trained by Di-
ruined by Dia-
second, her
with Filtrite,
similar race a
day.

is not always
much havoc
can wreak w-
An example
the Walsley
Palmerina be-
five lengths
Plate. At Ayr

Wal-
Peter Wal-
ning the Oak-

north on Saturday
the grand one courses
Doncaster and
the Cecil Frail
in its usual strong
the male with £5,000
takes a great deal
the day stage
the Kite, a winner
on Whitbread
day, and
Gambler, who
a maiden plate at
be overburdened. Born
proving three-year
to £10 to carry.
at Doncaster is the
the £5,000
fast horses are
among them. Racer
Warrior. Mayday
Ply Peachment.
ran a storming
the day stage
when, considered
rely by her
Waterloo finisher
or readily. Watts
e champion appren-
to, ride Mayday
the day stage
n Saturday.
Brooke Bond Tea
Irish takes pride
where the
Irish Harmony,
to a Roban and to
Rohan. This is
the combination and
the easy winner of
a Thirk last Satur-
day's appreciation how
the state of the ground
with the farm book.
of this was seen at
the day stage
at Coming Closer by
in the St Marygate
r recently on heavy

were adami
ground Paul
reverse the
in
been well ch
the distance
the almost a
and had been
Vestey
pulling doubt
When Dow
three-year-old
impressively
trained the
Marton, who
partnership
The Royal
useful in the
tain at the
the day stage
yearling. P
in the Hill
sponsored
the day stage
Etherington
two-year-old
the day stage
purchase
always sh
for the fav
Eight-year
owner, R
guineas as
Auction
New
dropped i
to Englan
VI and
the day stage
after will
birds
talked
expected
the race
freshened
and there
to spell
was pl
the day stage
which sh
to Engla
next year

four

yn's chances of win-
g's, which are rated at

tradition
June 6.

ant that on faster
would easily
placements.
and Palmvinnia had
of her field below
e, but had slowed
walk in the last furlong
then caught home.
silly was always
ble over her rivals.
he shook her up, the
spring clear and win
James Etherington
winner for Mrs Lavinia
o own Palmvinnia in
with David Wickett.
Palm filly is more than
its class and was a bar-
e 800 guineas the
other day, or her as a
Palmvinnia may well run
Yearling Needler Trophy, a
race for two-year-olds,
next month.
ton also took the other
of the race, the West
and won another cheap
r Security, who was
trowing in much speed
and finished Vales.
k filly only cost her
eginning of ending, 750
a yearling.

d, May 21.—Charles
who trains Jandell, has
plans to take the mare
to ride for the King George
Queen Elizabeth Stakes at
July 26. He said that
with the horse's owner,
Stevenson, it was
doubted if Jandell could not
to produce her best with
about two months away.
would be
before racing in the time
is simply not the thing
her", Fenwick said. It
was said that Jandell
later this year, after
he would probably be sent
and in plenty of time for
Stakes. Reuter.

in Paris

al date this year. Friday,
One of the acceptors,

Royalty and entries for record

Record Windsor

By Pamela MacGregor-Morris

The Royal Windsor Horse Show, which starts at 8.30 this morning in the Home Park and ends at 5.30 p.m. on Sunday, has attracted more than 100,000 visitors and 1,000 entries. They include former European showjump champion, Nelson Pessoa of Brazil, the reigning dressage champion, Hans Kerstan from Holland, Gilles Bertranne de Ballaun from France, Peter Schmitz of West Germany, and Ian Sturges from New Zealand. It is sponsored for the third successive year by "Merck," Sharp and Dohme.

The show, which is sponsored by Barclays Bank, will start on Saturday morning and includes a special section for the Commonwealth, has brought in visitors from West Germany, Canada, the Netherlands, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, the British Isles and two teams belong to the Queen, one of which is driven by Prince Philip, president of the British Equestrian Federation. The other is driven by the Crown Equine Colonel Sir John Miller, a member of the world championship team from the United States. Fraudental, Switzerland, last year.

Princess Anne and Captain Phillips, on Arthur of Troy Laureate respectively, will compete in the Special Combined Driving competition, today. Local public preparation for visit to the United States next month. There will be a three-day event in Massachusetts. Hunters will be judged

David
scene at
and Early
od came

[illegible]

is Bygone, I
Over Parr, M
and Royal S
the Lupe Sta
up, at Good
Moonlight
Noel Murless

[illegible]

Larry, Lurels, Manifestation,
 ngs, May Hill, Misoptimist,
 ilda, Moonlight Night, Nagin,
 he Air, Nobiliary, Now 'n'
 Hill, One Over Parr, Persian
 Private Property, Read the
 ght Ahead, Royal Sensation,
 s, Shallow Stream, Shannon
 Suntness, Small World, Snow
 of Nobility, Sylvaavi, Tebaldi,

[illegible]

will be the second confrontation between Jack Gittins on Don Bonin's Selsey Bill, the 160-pound heavyweight of 1974, and Bradwell on John Massaro, Newark champion, South Hackles take the stage on

When the strong challenge came from the outstanding young gelding by Texterbrook which won the Loriston-Purke at the County horse show at the County last week. It was a good horse to beat in the novice class, but the forward feature of the back class in the last three years has finally paid off in the novice class, and the horse is a first class last month. Fiona, who has been suspended since July, was the British Show and Cob Association. It is a registered hack, Jack-o'-Diamond, and her name is on the association's panel of recommended judges.

The annual show, which includes all the top provincial riders, and Harvey, was at Exeter last week.

[illegible][illegible]

Jan. 5-10-1	P. Walsh	filled
Jan. 5-10-1	P. Flynn	Grey
4-10-1	P. Leech	
10-10-1	—	0
3-10-1	P. Buckle	Marin
Feb. 7-1	4-2 Cana	Crow
Mar. 7-1	Eastern, 8-1	Gallic
10-1	Eastern, 13-1	
10-1	Honey Lover, 13-1	100
others.		200
		2-1
		Grey

[illegible]

**ABERFELDY STEEPLE
CHASE (Novices : 53-40 : 3m)**
Bayford, 8-11-15 .. J. Donagh
Old Stephen, 6-11-8 .. F. Slack
Ray Cavalier, 8-11-5 .. J. Barnes
Loughlin, 6-11-5 .. J. Barnes

BLAIRGOWIE HURDLE
(Scotches: £272: 21m)
King Midas, 5-12-13 B. Donaghy 1
Vinnette, 6-12-14 M. James 2
Lad of Westow, 6-11-11 P. Brown 3
Sanctuary, 5-11-13 H. Barclay 2
So Sure, 6-11-11 J. R. Gray 7
Withank, 4-11-10 Sir K. Cray 2
11 King Midas 7-12 Vinnette, 6-11
Thompson, 6-11-11 P. Brown 3
Ladwick, 13-1 So Sure, 20-1 others.

ELECTIONS: 2.15 Cork Tip, 2.45
Thorn Lad, 3.15 Crown Court
Assembly Bill, 3.45 Bayford.
King Midas.

10th NH
1. King Cracker, 4-1-1: 2.
Bonnie Lad, 2-10-13: 3. Gleadow
4. King Cracker, 4-1-1: 5. King
11. Que Bonita, 13-10-10: 12.
13. King Cracker, 4-1-1: 14. 17.

Smith/Banks string no
another locker in Mich
well, who left to join
Taylor in Lincolnshire after
Trevor Banks's Hijackaw
Olympic Games in Munich
they put up the best Brit

forceance, John Taylor's wife
have been known to be very
much interested in an amateur
winner of the second prize in
Arabian horses, colts, and
mares, children's carriages,
saddles, backseats and covers
94, three, three for cost and
before, Percy Mc-Mahon a fine
world. Fairly well defeated
superior jumping chestnut
colts, black and bay, and
sored by Merck, Shal and
Dobine and is worth \$100.

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE, Boston
vs. Detroit Athletic, 6:00 p.m.
Philadelphia Athletics vs. New
York Yankees, 7:00 p.m.
Washington Senators vs. St. Louis
Browns, 7:00 p.m.

NATIONAL LEAGUE, Atlanta
vs. Cincinnati Reds, 7:00 p.m.
Chicago Cubs vs. St. Louis
Browns, 7:00 p.m.
Cleveland Indians vs. New York
Yankees, 7:00 p.m.

Fed God-
 son).
 5-4 fav
 ng Easy-
 mey).
 rker (7-2)
 by (ac
 ch (Lord
 17-1)
 13-1
 16-1

Whip It Quick. b.c.
 Ma Triffe 1 Eaors
 der Plong 1. 8-31
 P.
 ALSO HAN: "A
 10-1 Achreck. 25-1
 TOTE: Wjn. 13p
 forecasl. 32p. P.
 bourn. Sh hd. 21st

[illegible]

by Walter Hollow—	1	Lennox
K. Bandisch. 8-10		Green
E. Hide 15-1	2	4-2
die, b c, by Tycoon		Also
Pageant (A. Doni.		14th, 15
E. Eldin 9-2	3	14-1 We
9-3 fav Parsifal 14th.		33-1
Mico. 8-1 Vintage Girl.		Willow, S
20-1 Nussliel. 8 ran.		15 ran.

[illegible]

15: 1. Gilmarsh (11-3); 2. Lids
(9-1); 3. Scoria (7-1); 8 ran.
16: 1. Ceilingwood (100-50); 2.
Gale (8-1); 3. Ernie Wiltshire (3-2
9 ran.
17: 1. Sir Garnet (1-2 fat); 2.
Oates (12-1); 3. Indian Fruit
7 ran.
18: 1. Moneymann (4-1); 2. Much
Johnnie Ring (9-2)

Newton Abbot NH

4.30: 1. Gaismore 4:11.5; 2. Rosday 4:12.0; 3. Burt 4:12.5; 4. Burt 4:13.0; 5. Burt 4:13.5; 6. Burt 4:14.0; 7. Burt 4:14.5; 8. Burt 4:15.0; 9. Burt 4:15.5; 10. Burt 4:16.0; 11. Burt 4:16.5; 12. Burt 4:17.0; 13. Burt 4:17.5; 14. Burt 4:18.0; 15. Burt 4:18.5; 16. Burt 4:19.0; 17. Burt 4:19.5; 18. Burt 4:20.0; 19. Burt 4:20.5; 20. Burt 4:21.0; 21. Burt 4:21.5; 22. Burt 4:22.0; 23. Burt 4:22.5; 24. Burt 4:23.0; 25. Burt 4:23.5; 26. Burt 4:24.0; 27. Burt 4:24.5; 28. Burt 4:25.0; 29. Burt 4:25.5; 30. Burt 4:26.0; 31. Burt 4:26.5; 32. Burt 4:27.0; 33. Burt 4:27.5; 34. Burt 4:28.0; 35. Burt 4:28.5; 36. Burt 4:29.0; 37. Burt 4:29.5; 38. Burt 4:30.0; 39. Burt 4:30.5; 40. Burt 4:31.0; 41. Burt 4:31.5; 42. Burt 4:32.0; 43. Burt 4:32.5; 44. Burt 4:33.0; 45. Burt 4:33.5; 46. Burt 4:34.0; 47. Burt 4:34.5; 48. Burt 4:35.0; 49. Burt 4:35.5; 50. Burt 4:36.0; 51. Burt 4:36.5; 52. Burt 4:37.0; 53. Burt 4:37.5; 54. Burt 4:38.0; 55. Burt 4:38.5; 56. Burt 4:39.0; 57. Burt 4:39.5; 58. Burt 4:40.0; 59. Burt 4:40.5; 60. Burt 4:41.0; 61. Burt 4:41.5; 62. Burt 4:42.0; 63. Burt 4:42.5; 64. Burt 4:43.0; 65. Burt 4:43.5; 66. Burt 4:44.0; 67. Burt 4:44.5; 68. Burt 4:45.0; 69. Burt 4:45.5; 70. Burt 4:46.0; 71. Burt 4:46.5; 72. Burt 4:47.0; 73. Burt 4:47.5; 74. Burt 4:48.0; 75. Burt 4:48.5; 76. Burt 4:49.0; 77. Burt 4:49.5; 78. Burt 4:50.0; 79. Burt 4:50.5; 80. Burt 4:51.0; 81. Burt 4:51.5; 82. Burt 4:52.0; 83. Burt 4:52.5; 84. Burt 4:53.0; 85. Burt 4:53.5; 86. Burt 4:54.0; 87. Burt 4:54.5; 88. Burt 4:55.0; 89. Burt 4:55.5; 90. Burt 4:56.0; 91. Burt 4:56.5; 92. Burt 4:57.0; 93. Burt 4:57.5; 94. Burt 4:58.0; 95. Burt 4:58.5; 96. Burt 4:59.0; 97. Burt 4:59.5; 98. Burt 5:00.0; 99. Burt 5:00.5; 100. Burt 5:01.0; 101. Burt 5:01.5; 102. Burt 5:02.0; 103. Burt 5:02.5; 104. Burt 5:03.0; 105. Burt 5:03.5; 106. Burt 5:04.0; 107. Burt 5:04.5; 108. Burt 5:05.0; 109. Burt 5:05.5; 110. Burt 5:06.0; 111. Burt 5:06.5; 112. Burt 5:07.0; 113. Burt 5:07.5; 114. Burt 5:08.0; 115. Burt 5:08.5; 116. Burt 5:09.0; 117. Burt 5:09.5; 118. Burt 5:10.0; 119. Burt 5:10.5; 120. Burt 5:11.0; 121. Burt 5:11.5; 122. Burt 5:12.0; 123. Burt 5:12.5; 124. Burt 5:13.0; 125. Burt 5:13.5; 126. Burt 5:14.0; 127. Burt 5:14.5; 128. Burt 5:15.0; 129. Burt 5:15.5; 130. Burt 5:16.0; 131. Burt 5:16.5; 132. Burt 5:17.0; 133. Burt 5:17.5; 134. Burt 5:18.0; 135. Burt 5:18.5; 136. Burt 5:19.0; 137. Burt 5:19.5; 138. Burt 5:20.0; 139. Burt 5:20.5; 140. Burt 5:21.0; 141. Burt 5:21.5; 142. Burt 5:22.0; 143. Burt 5:22.5; 144. Burt 5:23.0; 145. Burt 5:23.5; 146. Burt 5:24.0; 147. Burt 5:24.5; 148. Burt 5:25.0; 149. Burt 5:25.5; 150. Burt 5:26.0; 151. Burt 5:26.5; 152. Burt 5:27.0; 153. Burt 5:27.5; 154. Burt 5:28.0; 155. Burt 5:28.5; 156. Burt 5:29.0; 157. Burt 5:29.5; 158. Burt 5:30.0; 159. Burt 5:30.5; 160. Burt 5:31.0; 161. Burt 5:31.5; 162. Burt 5:32.0; 163. Burt 5:32.5; 164. Burt 5:33.0; 165. Burt 5:33.5; 166. Burt 5:34.0; 167. Burt 5:34.5; 168. Burt 5:35.0; 169. Burt 5:35.5; 170. Burt 5:36.0; 171. Burt 5:36.5; 172. Burt 5:37.0; 173. Burt 5:37.5; 174. Burt 5:38.0; 175. Burt 5:38.5; 176. Burt 5:39.0; 177. Burt 5:39.5; 178. Burt 5:40.0; 179. Burt 5:40.5; 180. Burt 5:41.0; 181. Burt 5:41.5; 182. Burt 5:42.0; 183. Burt 5:42.5; 184. Burt 5:43.0; 185. Burt 5:43.5; 186. Burt 5:44.0; 187. Burt 5:44.5; 188. Burt 5:45.0; 189. Burt 5:45.5; 190. Burt 5:46.0; 191. Burt 5:46.5; 192. Burt 5:47.0; 193. Burt 5:47.5; 194. Burt 5:48.0; 195. Burt 5:48.5; 196. Burt 5:49.0; 197. Burt 5:49.5; 198. Burt 5:50.0; 199. Burt 5:50.5; 200. Burt 5:51.0; 201. Burt 5:51.5; 202. Burt 5:52.0; 203. Burt 5:52.5; 204. Burt 5:53.0; 205. Burt 5:53.5; 206. Burt 5:54.0; 207. Burt 5:54.5; 208. Burt 5:55.0; 209. Burt 5:55.5; 210. Burt 5:56.0; 211. Burt 5:56.5; 212. Burt 5:57.0; 213. Burt 5:57.5; 214. Burt 5:58.0; 215. Burt 5:58.5; 216. Burt 5:59.0; 217. Burt 5:59.5; 218. Burt 6:00.0; 219. Burt 6:00.5; 220. Burt 6:01.0; 221. Burt 6:01.5; 222. Burt 6:02.0; 223. Burt 6:02.5; 224. Burt 6:03.0; 225. Burt 6:03.5; 226. Burt 6:04.0; 227. Burt 6:04.5; 228. Burt 6:05.0; 229. Burt 6:05.5; 230. Burt 6:06.0; 231. Burt 6:06.5; 232. Burt 6:07.0; 233. Burt 6:07.5; 234. Burt 6:08.0; 235. Burt 6:08.5; 236. Burt 6:09.0; 237. Burt 6:09.5; 238. Burt 6:10.0; 239. Burt 6:10.5; 240. Burt 6:11.0; 241. Burt 6:11.5; 242. Burt 6:12.0; 243. Burt 6:12.5; 244. Burt 6:13.0; 245. Burt 6:13.5; 246. Burt 6:14.0; 247. Burt 6:14.5; 248. Burt 6:15.0; 249. Burt 6:15.5; 250. Burt 6:16.0; 251. Burt 6:16.5; 252. Burt 6:17.0; 253. Burt 6:17.5; 254. Burt 6:18.0; 255. Burt 6:18.5; 256. Burt 6:19.0; 257. Burt 6:19.5; 258. Burt 6:20.0; 259. Burt 6:20.5; 260. Burt 6:21.0; 261. Burt 6:21.5; 262. Burt 6:22.0; 263. Burt 6:22.5; 264. Burt 6:23.0; 265. Burt 6:23.5; 266. Burt 6:24.0; 267. Burt 6:24.5; 268. Burt 6:25.0; 269. Burt 6:25.5; 270. Burt 6:26.0; 271. Burt 6:26.5; 272. Burt 6:27.0; 273. Burt 6:27.5; 274. Burt 6:28.0; 275. Burt 6:28.5; 276. Burt 6:29.0; 277. Burt 6:29.5; 278. Burt 6:30.0; 279. Burt 6:30.

Cycling
WARSAW: Peace race (time trial): 1. T. Mytnik 47min 45sec; 2. A. Podkupa 47min 55sec; 3. ...

ALSO RAN: 9-1
 God willing, 9-1
 Cullins Pride, 7 ran
 TOTE: Win. 27
 dual forecast, 52
 Gunnpton, 14
 Edwards Hill did r
 TOTE DOUBLE
 sel Value, 5124

N: 4-1 Star Penny, 8-1
10-1 Cool Hand Luke,
4th, 14-1 Say Us, 16-1
e. 20-1 Solo Spy, Betsy
Far, El Muchacho, Airways.
n. 58p. places, 22p. 32p.
t. Craig, at Dunbar. Aunt
withdrawn, did not come
TOTAL 5

10-11: 1. Bramblestown (11-10 fav),
Tinker Boy (S-2); 2. Gay Dolphin
(10-11); 3. Cranwell (S-2); 2. Pinzani
(10-11); 3. Whistling Swan (15-8 fav)

Ronald Butt

Stopping the domino game in Europe

It has long been my conviction that individual attitudes to the EEC are basically more instinctive than reasoned and that, in the last analysis, the decision "yes" or "no" involves an act of faith for the committed, and will require a leap of faith for those uncommitted who bring themselves to vote.

As the referendum campaign has progressed, this has seemed increasingly evident. While the faithful hurl their conflicting evidence at each other, doubtful seem often to be asking that someone should tell them with the clinical confidence and detachment of a doctor diagnosing measles, whether the Community is good or bad for Britain.

It can't be done. The decision goes beyond evidence. So where can the doubter start his mental path towards a conclusion?

At rock bottom, there has always been for most people the question: do I feel European or something else? Certainly, in my own case, I do feel more of a European than anything else except English. The Commonwealth, I believe, was one of the more lamentable things that happened to Britain in the post-war years. When the Imperial phase ended, we should have said a firm goodbye to those who wanted to be rid of the British connexion, being content to retain genuine links, so long as they wished it, with those countries in the Pacific and North America, who were really tied to this country by sentiment and affinity.

However, a doubter about the Commonwealth might still have preferred some sort of closer attachment to America if we could have had it, which was never possible anyway. Again, one has to declare a reflex attitude. While I like as many individual Americans as any other sort of people, an Americanized life would not be for me. In the last analysis, this is because of a deep attachment to the bones of the European cultural and social heritage.

But if one has that set of European instincts, it does not automatically follow that the answer to the referendum is "Yes" (any more than the answer for those who have the opposite set of reflexes are bound, now, to answer "No"). For one thing, the EEC and Europe are not synonymous. For another, the instincts of Britain might well be conscious of his Europeanism and yet be still more devoted to the sovereignty of Britain. For Mr Powell and Mr Foot and their allies, that is paramount.

Sovereignty has several meanings. There is the sovereignty which expresses where power lies (in Parliament, or people, or divided) within a nation. There is the sovereignty of a nation's independence. But there is also the personal sovereignty, which is what matters here, of a people's ability to have a say over the detail of their own lives.

As a result of going into the EEC, sovereignty in the sense of the British people's capacity to protest at what annoys them and, if necessary, to turn out the executive that does it will be diminished.

Arguably this will be partly corrected, assuming we get an elected European Parliament, but this again involves an act of faith. And we should still have difficulty in maintaining specifically British interests in some sort of Federal or Confederal Parliament where we enjoyed only a fragment of total representation. At this point, I think, therefore, call for some sort of specifically reserved powers to individual

states on the American model.

But if the European instinct is made to pause by the question of sovereignty, he may be spurred on by the argument that to leave the Community is to play the left-wingers' game; that the survival of our existing society depends on joining. It is said: "Look at the company you will be keeping if you say 'no'." Apart from Mr Powell and Mr Neil Martin, who is there but the left? Do you really want to keep company with Mr Mikardo?

It is a powerful but deluding argument. I might well not want to be with Mr Mikardo in staying out, but I should hardly like to be keeping company with Mr Peter Hain in going in. If Britain stays in, we shall all have to try to make the Europe we want, and it will, I hope, turn out to be neither of theirs.

In the end, the "yes" or "no" must depend on the answer to a simple proposition: Will staying in Europe help to preserve the European heritage and western democracy? Does it help the safety of Europe and our present sort of society?

Mr Powell has sought to turn this part of the argument into something it is not. He states that people are absurdly saying that, if we leave Europe, we shall fall prey to Mr Benn and his type of socialism, or worse. Some may be saying this, but it is not the main point of the argument that to abandon Europe is to capitulate to left-wing forces. The real point has been expressed most clearly by Mr Harold Macmillan.

Western Europe is all that is left of the greatest civilization the world has known. Half Europe has already gone communist. The remainder is a small promoter on the end of Asia, each nation being vulnerable to being picked off one by one. That is surely the issue on which the decision has to be taken. I would say myself that to go into Europe is no great thing unless you can envisage it as leading to a sensible and more dignified foreign policy which enables us to avoid being subject, in the end, to the domino theory which is already at work in Asia. That it is a real danger surely cannot be doubted. Portugal may prove to be the last of something that is continued in other parts of the Mediterranean.

The economic consequences of membership are not proven. To judge from the talk of some businessmen, you would think the Community was about standardization and the size of market. Nor can we even be sure how well we shall survive the cold shower of competition that used to be supposed would stimulate us; looking at Germany, I wonder what shock will kill us off. And now we have the evidence of the National Institute that even the bad trade balance with the other eight has little to do with being in the EEC, while Mr Powell assures us that trade with Europe was going up independently before we went in.

All these are open questions. The essential issue is whether the Community is a basis for an effective Western European defence union capable of lasting through the rest of this century and beyond. If you think it is, then you will vote "yes" because there will be precious little British sovereignty if the domino starts operating in Europe. If you think it is not, then the answer may not much matter either way.

A wretched story of democracy at stake

Bernard Levin

The battle for democracy in the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, at present being fought on the field of the postal vote for election of the union's officers, is bitter and confused, and its outcome is uncertain. But the reason for the struggle is symbolized by yesterday's news that Mr John Boyd, the moderate candidate for the post of General Secretary, beat the Communists' favoured runner, Mr Bob Wright, by a landslide—164,000 to 96,000. The election was held under the system of direct postal voting, with ballot-papers going individually to members' homes and being returned individually to head office; this system replaced one in which votes were sent in bulk to branches, where members had to attend in person to cast their votes. Two undemocratic results followed from the old method: turnout was pitifully low—any vote higher than 10 per cent of those qualified was exceptional, and turnouts of less than 5 per cent were common—and balloting was made ridiculously easy.

This last claim is no mere deduction. It is mentioned in one of the previous issues of the AUEW, the rigging of the old-style ballot (for the crucial seat on the union's final court of appeal, which can rule on decisions of the Executive) at the East Kilbride branch of the AUEW. In which the fraudulent result went the seat. I think it is worth pausing here for the details.

Under the old method, a number of branches sometimes did not hold any ballot at all. East Kilbride did not do so on this occasion. But 225 "votes" were recorded, showing a

majority of 214 to 11 in favour of the Communist and sent to head office to be counted in the all-Scotland election for the appeal court and, as it happened, to give the Communist candidate victory. Subsequently, two men (not including the Communist candidate himself, who was not alleged to be involved) were convicted of fraud and imprisoned. But what is most significant, and most ominous, is that the union's executive committee was supplied with full details of the crime (including statements from some of those whose names had been forged and who declared that they had not voted in any such ballot), and that the Communist candidate, Mr Wright, refused to take any disciplinary action against the criminals, let alone institute a prosecution. Only when Mr Woodrow Wyatt wrote to the Lord Advocate (Scottish equivalent of the Attorney General) bringing the case to his notice, and referring him in particular to a fine television exposure of the scandal by Thames Television, were proceedings instituted. (And, I may add, they were only just in time for the fraudulent ballot-papers and other documentary evidence were due to be destroyed within a matter of days.)

That kind of thing can only be facilitated if the decision to abolish the direct postal vote is allowed to stand. Before I come to the details of that decision, it may be useful to see what we might expect if it is not allowed to stand. Mr Boyd's crushing victory over the Communist-backed Mr Wright was part of a substantial series of votes for a number of union offices. In the next most significant vote, for Assistant General Secretary, the Communist candidate, Mr Ken Brett, ran second to the mod-

erate Mr John Docherty, the voting being 74,000 to 61,000; in this contest there were nine other candidates, and there will have to be a second round of voting between the two leaders, which should certainly be won by Mr Docherty in a direct vote election. For the rest, except in three of the four contests for National Organisers, the Communist and their supporters candidates fared very badly. In the vote for Regional Officer in Division One, for instance, the Communist was beaten by 18,000 to 10,000; for the same post in Division Eight it was 6,000 to 1,000; in the votes for District Secretary in several districts, the Communist and their supporters lost almost everywhere, by such margins as 1,300 to 600 and 1,150 to 700. Only at National Organizer level did they achieve any significant success; though Mr Ted Hepple won 144,000 to 62,000, Communists and their supporters candidates won the other three seats, though by very much narrower margins.

Although, of course, anyone who believes in democracy must be pleased when candidates supported by a totalitarian party are defeated, and although, obviously, the direct ballot system of election must favour democratic candidates, it should be made plain that those who have worked for electoral reform in the union are not complaining about results which go against them, provided the union's members have been able to demonstrate their wishes. And the most significant fact about the present round of elections is not the results: it is the percentage poll. In the Boyd-Wright election it was just over 30 per cent; in the Docherty-Brett fight it was just under 28 per cent. The turnout under the old system was enormously higher than under the old system—

in some cases anything up to ten times as high. It is significant, and heartening, that a very substantial number of Labour MPs have signed a motion calling for public funds to enable unions to run direct ballot elections, and the Prime Minister has indicated that it might be done.

The details of the fight within the AUEW over the reversal of the decision to continue with direct ballots are also worth summarizing. The Communist and their allies, moderated a massive fight at the crucial Rules Revision Committee meeting which had to decide the question which had to be decided by 25. But at that point, there was a stroke of enormous luck: it was discovered that, following some confusion over a change in the frequency of a district election, Mr Graham Heavley, one of the National Committee members from District 13 (in Wales) had not been elected to his local post at the proper time, and was therefore ineligible to sit on the National Committee (which also serves as the Rules Revision Committee) and was excluded. One of the substitute delegates who would have taken his place was also ruled ineligible (it was claimed that he had not had the required number of years as a full member of the union), and the other was ill. This reduced the majority for direct voting to 25-25, but still left it a majority. But with the vast of victory growing stronger, the faction wanting to return to branch voting pressed to have the other delegates from Division 18 elected also.

The matter was considered by the executive, and a special executive meeting was called to meet in Blackpool, where the struggle was taking place. But Mr John Boyd (who in any case insisted that the result of the original vote had been 27-25 in favour of keeping the direct ballot, and that none of the delegates had been ruled

ineligible when their credentials were originally been scrutinized, they taking the position that the original vote was 27-25, and so was Blackpool executive in absence proved disastrous. Wright (whose massive defeat was to be announced later) moved that no decision should be taken, and the motion was carried. This made the Rules Revision Committee meeting a nullity, and so the old method of branch voting was restored.

A full executive is to meet on June 3, but as Boyd's victory in the General Secretaryship was a motion was introduced to take up the post so that he would have a seat on the executive. The crucial June 3 meeting, moderated by executive, means that when the 15 meets to rule in the almost certainly split 3-12, also leaving Mr Scanlon deciding vote again, and the same way.

It is a wretched story, a story that worse than may lead to a High Court which the moderates' declaration that the Division were improperly elected that the original count should stand. But what, on the other hand, it is a story that shows just what democracy is at stake as it does not love it see a chance.

© Times Newspapers

EEC: the undecided voter needs an objective lead from the top

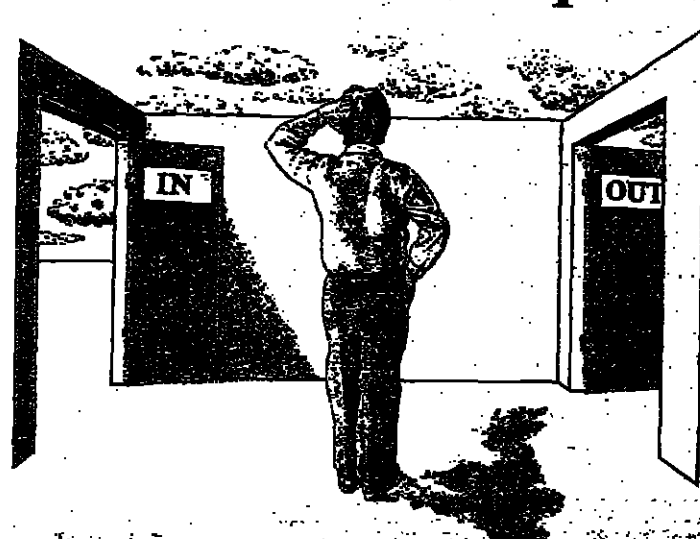
With only two weeks left to run, Britain's first referendum campaign has been marked by less mud-slinging and chauvinism and more discussion of the facts than many observers expected. On the main issues of the campaign—sovereignty, unemployment, the trade deficit and food prices—the pros and cons have been drawing opposite conclusions from the same statistics.

Already the Government's Referendum Information Unit is being asked for help in choosing between the contradictory claims of the two factions. It seems likely that the issues grow smaller and the credibility of the speaker will increasingly bulk larger than his arguments. Equally, the campaign may undesirably strengthen the reputation of politicians as unscrupulous manipulators of the facts.

All this could help retrospectively to justify the somewhat flabby approach currently being adopted by the pro-Marketers. Rejoicing in their modest role as the forces of moderation, they have been allowing the anti-Marketers to make the running.

The mantle of moderation is not their only encumbrance. It is always harder to sell a positive story than a negative one. It is a major task of popular appeal to have the cohorts of big business on their side. The accusation of the anti-Marketers is that the whole establishment is for EEC membership, and that the same establishment has made a hash of Britain over the last 30 years has some force—though the accusation could as well be levelled at Parliament (to throw in Munich as well to suggest that the anti-Marketers of Labour and Tory right was notably hawkish in the 1930s).

Considering the way the polls are smiling on them, the pro-Marketers have to a surprising extent been forced onto the defensive. To rebut the scare stories of the anti-Marketers on jobs, trade, prices and



sovereignty is a less headline-grabbing activity than producing a litany of woes. Two other disadvantages have been the general ignorance of the EEC among senior Conservatives (Mr Heath always excepted); and the government's quiet work outside the EEC, that Britain buys its food and industrial requirements abroad where they are best and cheapest, (so it's like blaming your grocer for your bank overdraft); and food prices outside the EEC have soared, and the commission never seriously flouts the will of a member government in those few areas where it has powers is a tedious and complicated business.

Confronted with claims and counter-claims, seized with fears of what might happen if Britain pulls out or indeed stays in, the average citizen of undecided views may begin to wonder who can be trusted. The Architects will except Mr Wilson, Mr Callaghan and Mr Healey, still relatively little heard in the battle, may provide some much-needed and relatively objective-looking leadership.

Roger Berthoud

The blow to Nato if Portugal decides to pack up and go

The Portuguese connexion is emerging as one of the more delicate issues confronting NATO heads of state at their Brussels summit next week. So far the alliance's attitude has resembled that of a bird who, on discovering a cuckoo in the nest and with no inclination to leave, goes on whistling as if nothing has happened. The question is how long this status quo will work to the satisfaction of both parties. So far no convincing answer has been found.

To some extent the most embarrassing issue was resolved last autumn when Portugal solemnly declined to take its turn as a rotating member of the Nuclear Planning Group. This has kept some of NATO's most sensitive nerves from being touched, but the fact of Portugal's decision to leave the group has been a source of concern to many NATO members. The loss of Portugal would be a major setback if it occurred.

But how much value should be placed upon the fact that the alliance depends to some extent upon the continuing availability of bases in Spain. The Spanish Government is now hanging over the use of American warplanes based in Spain, and its price is apparently a more formal defence arrangement with the West is likely to cause still more controversy both at the summit and at the NATO Defence Planning Committee, which meets in Brussels today. The Portuguese situation is a lever.

All these assessments of Portugal's value to the alliance are made on the assumption that the new Lisbon regime will decide to pack up its base and leave Brussels. It would opt for a state of neutrality. If

it went further in new equations would be worked out. It is unlikely that the Russians would rush in to fill the void. The Soviet Union is enough without an Eastern Atlantic second, any Soviet Portugal's slender Iberian Peninsula bearing the brunt of NATO's defence strategy.

A third argument, too, is being made in the NATO debate. It is that the loss of Portugal would be a major setback if it occurred. But how much value should be placed upon the fact that the alliance depends to some extent upon the continuing availability of bases in Spain. The Spanish Government is now hanging over the use of American warplanes based in Spain, and its price is apparently a more formal defence arrangement with the West is likely to cause still more controversy both at the summit and at the NATO Defence Planning Committee, which meets in Brussels today. The Portuguese situation is a lever.

All these assessments of Portugal's value to the alliance are made on the assumption that the new Lisbon regime will decide to pack up its base and leave Brussels. It would opt for a state of neutrality. If

it went further in new equations would be worked out. It is unlikely that the Russians would rush in to fill the void. The Soviet Union is enough without an Eastern Atlantic second, any Soviet Portugal's slender Iberian Peninsula bearing the brunt of NATO's defence strategy.

A third argument, too, is being made in the NATO debate. It is that the loss of Portugal would be a major setback if it occurred. But how much value should be placed upon the fact that the alliance depends to some extent upon the continuing availability of bases in Spain. The Spanish Government is now hanging over the use of American warplanes based in Spain, and its price is apparently a more formal defence arrangement with the West is likely to cause still more controversy both at the summit and at the NATO Defence Planning Committee, which meets in Brussels today. The Portuguese situation is a lever.

All these assessments of Portugal's value to the alliance are made on the assumption that the new Lisbon regime will decide to pack up its base and leave Brussels. It would opt for a state of neutrality. If

Henry Defence Co.

**Born 1898;
in mental
hospital
at 23;
discharged
at 75;
no regrets.**

Dorcy Hollander on a man's 50 years in mental hospital

also this week

Peter McGrath on America's old school values

Michael Beloff: Varieties of amnesty

E.J. Hobsbawm: The military revolutionaries

Reyner Banham: Ovaltine and oake

NEWSociety

Every Thursday price 15p

The Times Diary

Oddly diffident for a hell-raiser

On the dust jacket of *I, In The Membership Of My Days*, a book of poems by the actor Richard Harris, the author writes: "I am known as someone who drinks too much, who swears too much, raises too much hell." It was with trepidation, therefore, that I padded through the corridors of the Savoy Hotel yesterday to keep an appointment with him for a chat. Was I in for a warning bout of excessive Richard?

Yet there were no women (his wife was downstairs lunching with a friend) and the only drink I saw was a bottle of Heinekaiser. Harris turned out to be a mild, polite and perfectly charming person, with a slight stammer.

I warned to him instantly, because I have a trace of the same affliction. We discussed it, and agreed that we could both normally suppress it, except in three circumstances—when we were tired, drunk, or in the company of a fellow-stammerer.

Since the latter circumstance applied, we were both fairly badly affected, and it was thus a slightly pathetic occasion. There we were, the self-styled womanizer and drinker and the self-styled fearless diarist, face-to-face at last, both finding it hard to get our words out. Harris even confessed nervously that, to prepare for his talk with the man from *The Times*, he had bowed up on 1. S. Elliot and other cultural phenomena.

On top of the television in his suite was an old wind-up gramophone with a brass trumpet, loudspeaker. A belated wedding present, he said, from his brother Dermot. He wound it up, played John McCormack singing *Drink Me With Thine Eyes* and proudly showed me the large quantity of

needles which had come with the gift.

We lunched by the window, watching office workers sunning themselves in the Embankment Gardens below. We talked a little of the poems, and Harris said that *Emotive* was his favourite. He was a bit aggressive about them on television the previous evening. "The Irish always find it hard to accept when one of their own people has made a success," Harris explained, adding that he expects more of the same hostility when he visits Dublin this weekend.

We talked a bit of Hollywood, which Harris does not like because of the overwhelmingly competitive atmosphere. He lives in the Bahamas, or in New York. This is his first visit to London for a year, and he is spending most of it being interviewed about his poems, which are notable for the number of lines containing only one word. Try as I might, I could not devise a question to enable him to show his familiarity with Elliot.

After lunch his tall wife appeared with her friend—a small, dark, cheerful young woman. He seemed relieved to see Annie, which I could understand, and they hugged sweetly. I glanced at the friend, wondering if it to be sociable we were expected to do the same but we silently agreed that this would not be necessary so I backed away. Then he played the John McCormack singing *Drink Me With Thine Eyes* and proudly showed me the large quantity of

Radio programmes will be following by the way side in large numbers on June 6 to commemorate referendum results. But the Architects will except Mr Wilson, Mr Callaghan and Mr Healey, still relatively little heard in the battle, may provide some much-needed and relatively objective-looking leadership.

Emotive

Sitting in the Albert Hall surrounded by 6,000 women discussing rape is the sort of dream one would expect to have after a heavy night on the methylenated spirits. The real-life experience yesterday, Alan Hamilton reports, proved not only harmless but enlightening.

The woman who invited us to the annual conference of the National Council of Townswomen's Guilds was concerned that the serious business of the day should be properly reported, and that details of the hats and other adornments should be left out.

Yesterday's agenda was filled with emotions on battered women, contraceptives for schoolchildren, world food shortages, the recent controversial rape judgment, and the lowering of the age of consent. The seriousness of purpose springs from the fact that the guilds were born out of the suffragette movement. Almost all the motions were proposed and carried without dissent. But much heat and not a little emotion was generated during the debate on whether parents should be told by their doctors that contraceptives are being prescribed for their daughters under 16.

Most speakers were in favour of the giving of contraceptives at any age if the girls were "at risk". A woman doctor said that last year there were 3,500 abortions performed on girls under 16, compared with 1,600 five years earlier. There were, she said, already 150,000 girls under 16 on the pill.

One woman thought all this was dangerous moral subversion. Her voice cracking, she appealed to delegates to "stop the moral rot". She broke down weeping and had to be helped from the stage.

Optimist

Dame Barbara Hepworth, the sculptor who died early yesterday, was one of the first and most affecting people I interviewed for this Diary. I took the train to St Ives on a cold January day in 1973, and she gave me dinner as we spoke of the 70th birthday she was about to celebrate.

She had not been well for years, suffering from cancer of the throat and from the effects of a thigh injury sustained four years earlier. "I'm glad to reach 70," she told me. "I didn't think I would. You came here for a birthday interview and what you were saying is my birthday wish. Yes it was not a depressing

evening, for Dame Barbara's most striking characteristic was her determination and her hope. She never stopped working, and took pleasure in the simple fact of her survival to do so. "Every year I make resolutions, and the last," she told me, "was to live."

And she had little time for intimations of global doom. "I think that young people are developing a new philosophy and point of view which I think will carry the world well into the future," she said. "I'm an enormous optimist, you see."

Dressing down

Sadly the annual conference of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants meeting in Eastbourne this week did not debate the one motion before it which could have transformed the image of the Civil Service. Neil Webster, who writes pamphlets for the Central Office of Information, had submitted a resolution calling upon his union to press for "adequate clothing allowances for public servants whose jobs require them to be particularly well dressed."

Webster, a spare 68-year-old with flowing white hair, was the first to admit that his six-year-old son of clerical grey scarcely qualified him as the Hardy Amies of Whitehall. But he said his intention was to aid his colleagues who needed to be in a state "of constant sartorial readiness"—necessary, for example, to meet foreign dignitaries at Heathrow airport. His motion, however, was not discussed because of a shortage of time.

Webster, calculated that it would need at least £250 a year, including dry cleaning costs, for the men in the ministries to dress in a manner appropriate to the dignity of their calling, but I think he might have been

exaggerating. Last bought myself a dark grey suit from C & F for £13.75. It must be 20 years old, but I bought a suit as it last one of comparably strange olive green down the back as I had a taxi to bring me to a sign assignment but, I wearings, the new remains intact.

The press release for new car which Renault market says that the car has been nicknamed "Compact". I hope it falls to pieces.

Gateway to Europe

Felixstowe

Resting in people, land and equipment

Black correspondent, who will be 83 on May 30, continues as chairman and managing director of Felixstowe Dock & Railway Company. The way he and an able team dealt with general cargo and bulk liquids gave the small port a name for reliability, then far-sighted, they invested in the container revolution. There were not many Europeans ahead of them.

Sea-Land, American Export Lines, United States Lines, Hapag-Lloyd, New England, Express Line and Orient Overseas Container Line, among others, sent their ships to Felixstowe. Dock this year in many company employees learnt this is one of the romance and soon found that (difficult) of big new jobs. They now business is a total 1,150, many more people working for other ports. Transport concerns attracted to the immediate port neighbourhood.

National union leaders admit that Felixstowe grew up without the bad memories and troubles that afflict big ports elsewhere. This has not been too difficult for people living in and near a fairly small town in a largely rural area, where labour relations are good, even if general wage levels are not.

In the port, however, pay levels not only exceed East Anglian averages but compare favourably with wages in the dock industry nationally. Freedom from serious local disputes and wariness about getting involved with other people's problems have been factors in their prosperity, helping to create a situation in which business has often had to be turned away for lack of space.

Queen Victoria gave her assent on July 18, 1875, to legislation that brought Felixstowe Railway and Pier Company into being. After that various Bills were promoted, culminating in 1879 with powers to create a port system under the Felixstowe Dock and Railway Act.

Construction began in 1882 and continued, apart from a short break when the contract

went bankrupt, until 1886 when the first ship entered the dock. The man behind all this was Colonel George Tomline, wealthy and imaginative, but also eccentric and quarrelsome. His railway links Felixstowe with the East Suffolk main line near Ipswich; its planning and construction caused no end of disputes but the dock, a branch of British Rail, is invaluable to the port today.

More containers now move to and from Felixstowe by train. Last February Freightliners opened daily rail services between the port and Liverpool, Manchester and Coatbridge, near Glasgow. These are additional to well-established daily train services between Felixstowe and Birmingham and the London terminals, Willesden and Stratford.

By far the larger proportion of Felixstowe cargo moves across Britain by road, but the new services should make that carried by rail into a significant percentage. At present four out of five containers are carried by road hauliers for the entire overland journey.

Felixstowe Dock Company built the terminal for joint operation with Freightliners, a company owned by the National Freight Corporation and British Rail. SNCF, French Railways, also take an interest in the port. Their multi-purpose cargo ship, Transcontainer, started a Felixstowe-Dunkirk weekly link in January and stepped it up this month to three times a week.

This new competition, given the advantage of through container rates from distant points on the Continent, contributed to the recent closure of DD Ferries' daily connection between Felixstowe and Dunkirk. DD Ferries represented Anglo-French private enterprise (having the strong percentage of English, China Clays and

Delmas-Vieljeux), but is by no means the first big victim of freight rate "wars" involving Felixstowe.

Competition for Scandinavian freight has never been stronger than now and no fewer than five Nordic lines call at Felixstowe for their share of roll-on, roll-off traffic. The tonnage modern, the handling equipment advanced. British competitors had all dropped out of the fray by Christmas, apart from the owners of a ship chartered to Roto Line. Tor Line's rivals for wheeled cargo carried between Felixstowe and the Göteborg region.

Roto did not come into being until 1970, an offshoot of the Johansson shipping and shipyard group at Wallhamn, the only private enterprise port in Sweden. The Roto-Wallhamn combination is strongly attached to Felixstowe by trade and sentiment and bases its British activities in the port. Roto goes after Norwegian as well as Swedish business—and Oslo it competes with Fred Olsen Lines which is also a Felixstowe customer.

Fred Olsen introduced a new roll-on, roll-off ship, the Bayard, in March; she shuttles between Kristiansand/Oslo and Felixstowe/Immingham. Her arrival at Felixstowe's fourth and latest roll-off berth heralded a small revolution in cargo handling as far as Felixstowe is concerned.

Forty-foot containers are transferred in pairs, one stacked on top of the other. The Bayard has two lifts: one to the upper deck and one to the lower, and can carry 285 containers and 106 trailers, operating at 19 knots. Capacity on the route will be increased when her sister ship comes into service on June 16. One ship will then concentrate on Immingham, the other on Felixstowe.

Felixstowe's only Nordic service that does not face competition through East Anglia is the Eimskip link with Reykjavik, the only weekly sailing from Britain to Iceland and the only one that carries passengers (just three or four).

Eimskip is the popular name for the Iceland Steamship Company, founded largely by farmers and fishermen in 1914. For more than 50 years its United Kingdom agents have been McGregor, Gow & Holland, whose Felixstowe office is one of the largest in the Trelawny House complex.

This double office block, incidentally, records the name of Mr. Ian Trelawny. He commanded a motor torpedo boat flotilla at Felixstowe Dock in wartime, became general manager and then chief executive director of the revived port and is now concerned in the development of overseas ports.

Mr. Trelawny is still a director. The present general manager is Mr. Robert Orr Stevenson, previously group general manager of Beaverbrook Newspapers (Scotland) and recognized as a first-rate administrator.

His recent appointment is quite unconnected with the port's biggest single contract—250,000 tonnes of Canadian newsprint, aluminium and packaged timber each year.

These shipments start next month. This sort of thing quickly makes the films produced by the dock company out of date, but no time is lost in showing them. The latest, *A Fishing Port*, was given its first showing in the Houses of Parliament last week and screened for a continental audience in Vienna last night.

Felixstowe will not hide its light under a bushel—or its metric equivalent.

Resort and port still kept apart

by Anthony Charles

Good fortune rather than good planning keeps Felixstowe port and town apart. They simply grew this way at the tip of a Suffolk peninsula. The physical separation has prevented serious conflict, especially now that the port has direct access to the A45. A final link, serving the new passenger terminals, opens this week.

Felixstowe is still "the garden resort of the east coast", a great place for bowls, golf and tennis, but its wage earners rely no longer on the short holiday season. Shipworkers (the "dockers") live in the best residential areas. Some of them belong to the Conservative Club and there is little of the "them and us" attitudes found in the older big ports.

Education follows a similar pattern. Felixstowe accepted comprehensive schooling long before any other area in East Anglia. As it happens, Trinity College, Cambridge, is the biggest beneficiary of the growth of town and port. Nearly all the best development land and marsh belongs to Trinity which bought it in 1933 for less than £20 an acre.

This land is now leased as sites for warehouses and haulage depots which surround an old-time smugglers' pub that was quite alone at the beginning of this decade. Not all the college's income from its vast estate is taken out of the port. It has contributed £450,000 to the road network.

One of the modern contradictions of Felixstowe is the continuing absence of an indoor heated swimming pool, a project defeated by early apathy, steeply rising costs and the proximity of extensive beaches. Another oddity is that motorists can board ferries in the port for Scandinavia or the Continent, but cannot make short cuts across Harwich harbour or the Deben estuary near by.

Talk of vehicle ferries over these narrow waters has long been dropped because they would undoubtedly lose money. There was a chain ferry from 1894, carrying things as bulky as a coach and four.

This illustrates how, even at Felixstowe, the roll-on, roll-off ferry is not new. The actual originator was, of course, Noah, who is commemorated by a window in St John's Church, the spire of which makes a good landmark for latter-day arks.

'Heritage coast' protected area

Late development of the roll-on, roll-off concept has had a permanent beneficial effect on the Suffolk coast, so cut up by estuaries, devoid of bridges or car ferries that no ribbon development has been possible. The area between Felixstowe Ferry, a popular sailing base, and Southwold has become an officially-designated "heritage coast" protected against almost anything except nuclear power stations.

Felixstowe's population of just over 20,000 makes it the largest town in Suffolk Coastal District. Smaller places reorganized into the same local government parcel

include Walberswick, Dunwich, Aldeburgh and Orford, each an ancient port sited up or eroded by the sea.

Harwich Harbour Conservancy Board keeps Landguard Point at Felixstowe under control and the channel dredged to 7.2 metres at low water. If it did not, the southward drift of shingle that created Orfordness would eventually block the Haven. Ports—Felixstowe, Ipswich, Harwich, Parkeston Quay and Mislkey.

Felixstowe Dock Company has dredged the berth to be used by the Tor Britannia to 9.75 metres, depth enough for this class of ship for a long time to come.

The present advantageous position for trade can be compared with the strategic situation that for centuries kept the neighbourhood a vital role in defence. This role lasted until Easter, when the standard at RAF station Bawdsey was hauled down for the last time. It was there that Sir Robert Watson-Watt developed radar just in time for the Battle of Britain.

Bawdsey Manor, reputed to have been the best officers' mess in the country, is reduced to a good hotel, but one early suggestion is that it could be turned into a prison. In Felixstowe most of the old fortifications have useful employment. Martello towers, built to prevent Napoleon invading Britain, serve as coastguard lookouts, stores and as a private house.

One fort has been razed to make grassy open space by the cliffs, but nobody can yet find a use for the massive, star-shaped Landguard Fort by the port. Landguard Common forms a buffer zone between the southern terminals and the town, but is made hazardous by gun emplacements, metal stakes and concrete blocks.

Suffolk Coastal District Council recently bought its remaining 40 acres and now faces a big clearance task. An observation station for ship-watchers is one idea likely to be carried out.

Mr. Wallace Croft, tourism and entertainments officer to the district council, believes that new passenger services offer opportunities not to be missed. He and the East Ang-

Once no more than a hamlet

Felixstowe had been no more than a hamlet of Walton village, now in the middle of new housing estates. Walton Castle, which began as a Roman fort in the chain that guarded the Saxon shore, is totally submerged by the sea that met little resistance from the crumbling sandy cliffs.

Expensive concrete defences have gone up in time to save the golf links, once favoured by Cabinet ministers, and royalty has made history at Felixstowe. King Edward VIII made repeated visits by air, all theoretically incognito, in the autumn of 1936. He went to see Mrs. Simpson, soon to be Duchess of Windsor, who was spending six weeks there to establish a residential qualification for her divorce.

"There is nothing drearier than a seaside resort town after the season," she wrote in her memoirs. "The only sounds were the melancholy boom of the sea breaking on the deserted beach and the rustling of the wind around the shuttered cottages."

Much earlier royal visitors

continued on page 11



The motoring holiday...

Sweden has one of the emptiest networks of good, smooth roads in Europe—chiefly because only 8 million Swedes live in a country three times the size of England. So you might seldom see another car as you drive through the beautiful, expansive, unspoiled countryside.



...that's a beach holiday...

Sweden is the sunniest holiday country north of the Alps. The broad, sandy beaches of the west coast are warmed by the gulf stream, the average temperature during the long, summer days is 71°F. So it's not only the fair-skinned natives who come away with a tan.



...that's an activity holiday as well.

Fishing, sailing and canoeing with a choice of 96,000 lakes. Riding, rambling and golfing (there are over 120 golf courses). Go North and go hunting for elk or skiing. If you bring a tent or caravan, there are over 500 campsites—or you can stay in anything from a Swedish Manor House or a 4-star hotel to a rustic cabin—with all amenities built in, which costs around £1 per head per night.

Take the holiday that everybody's looking for. But hardly anybody's found.

Let Tor Line sail you to Gothenburg, the Heart of Sweden, with or without your car. Our new ship, the Tor Britannia, goes into service from Felixstowe on May 22nd and she's probably the fastest, most luxurious car ferry ever built with a casino, nightclub and discotheque, two restaurants serving authentic Swedish dishes like reindeer steaks and smorgasbord. So it's almost a pity that Tor Britannia is so fast—making the trip to Gothenburg in 24 hours—12 hours faster than our competitors. At Tor Line, we're Swedish—and we're looking forward to sharing our favourite

country with you. So whether you want an inclusive holiday or prefer to go as you please, we can show you more and tell you more about Sweden than anybody else.

So why not ask us? Send the coupon or drop into our London office at 34 Pantom Street S.W.1. (nr. Leicester Square) or have a heart to heart with your travel agent.



From Felixstowe—now 12 hours nearer the heart of Sweden.

Tor Line Ltd (MDA)
P.O. Box 8 Nottingham
Tell me more! Send me copies of your full colour brochures.

Name

Address

Ben Jones (Shipping) Limited

The Dock, Felixstowe, Suffolk
(03942) 78151 Telex: FXSTWE 98308
Immingham Dock, Humberside DM40 2LZ
(04692) 4915 Telex: 527346
Nayland, Colchester, Essex CO6 4NL
(0206) 262 131 Telex: COLSTR 98112



**BRITAIN'S BEST
INLAND CLEARANCE DEPOT**

Occupying a 10-acre site, I.C.D. Felixstowe, is a purpose-built Customs clearance facility. It has been designed for fast and safe handling of both import and export goods. Your cargo will be cleared quickly and efficiently. Resident Customs Officers in attendance. There is excellent road access to and from a spur road leading to the dual carriageway A45. For full details contact the General Manager.
(Proprietors: East Anglia Freight Terminal Ltd.)
Parker Avenue, FELIXSTOWE IP11 8HF.
Telephone 0394-78151 Telex 987795

INTERNATIONAL MARINE MANAGEMENT (UK) LIMITED

Port of Felixstowe

WAREHOUSE FACILITIES

120,000 square feet DUTY FREE AREA
220,000 square feet DUTY PAID AREA

Telephone (03942) 5541—Mrs Sue Higgins
Telex Number 98459



McGregor, Gow & Holland Ltd.

Head Office: Indus Buildings, Liverpool
an OCEAN GROUP company

FELIXSTOWE

TRELAWNY HOUSE, THE DOCK, FELIXSTOWE
Tel. 03942 5551/4 Telex: 98557

General Export & Import Forwarding Groupage
Services to and from Sweden and Denmark
Agents for the Iceland Steamship Co.

also at Grimsby, Hull, Immingham, Middlesbrough, Southampton
Newcastle

FELIXSTOWE FREIGHT SERVICES LTD.

Complete Import & Export
Documentation Service

World-wide Shipping and Forwarding
Ships Agency — Warehousing and Storage

35a Beach Station Road, Felixstowe
Suffolk IP11 8EY

Telephone 5151/2

Telex 95483

First of the special overnights

Makes night stops
easy for commercial
drivers

Open 24 hours,
Routemaster ensures
relaxation, rest, good
food, at economical
prices

Next to 2½ acres of hard standing and own
fuel station



BRITISH ANZANI at Felixstowe uncovers the Warehouse of the future.

"One of the finest warehouses ever built — and it's British. It is specially designed to serve the nearby port of Felixstowe, the most successful container port in the U.K. The warehouse can handle up to 25 containers at any one time. The 135,000 sq. ft. of dust-proof floor area with the exceptional height of 32 ft. to eaves provides cubic storage capacity over 40% greater than standard warehouses elsewhere at similar rents per sq. ft. The only available warehouse with mechanical dock loading, unloading platforms in the area"



TO BE LET NOW

As a whole or would divide

For more
information
please contact
joint sole agents:

GRANT & PARTNERS

129 Mount Street,
London W1V 5HA
Telephone 01-629 8501

**Dabenhams Towns
& Chinnocks**

Bancroft House, Paternoster Sq.,
London EC4P 4ET
Telephone 01-236 1520

A new car passenger service to Göteborg and a roll-on, roll-off terminal start this month. Donald Black explains the significance to Felixstowe of these two important events

First the good news for Swedish visitors...

Tor Line's United Kingdom catchment area for both passengers and freight is considerably widened by its expansion at Felixstowe. In addition, Swedish visitors will find Southern England more accessible.

The £13m Tor Britannia (15,560 tons gross) is the biggest car ferry built so far. She is also the fastest and her service speed of 24.5 knots will enable her to travel from Felixstowe to Göteborg in 24 hours.

The ship was built at Flender Werft, Lübeck, at a cost of £12.5m and has berth accommodation for 224 people. Car/cargo loading ratios are flexible to cope with seasonal variations. These can range from 400 cars and 150 metres of cargo in summer to 50 cars and 780 metres of cargo in winter.

Eight out of 10 Scandinavian passengers visit London during their stay in Britain: total travelling time Göteborg-London by this route will be only about 27 hours. Tor Line is running a through coach service for passengers from London and a coach connection to and from Ipswich station.

The Tor Britannia's Monday and Thursday calls at Felixstowe throughout the year will have a profound effect on East Anglian tourism and increase support for Ipswich Town footballers who are much admired in Sweden. Holiday traffic in the reverse direction is encouraged by the unswayed lands and lakes of Sweden, where both camping and caravanning is attractive and cheap.

Why has Tor Line decided to put so much passenger capacity on its new route?

"Sweden, in spite of our

Felixstowe were essential and that placed a premium on highly professional ship, passenger and car and freight handling.

Mr Mordin gave an example of the fact that Tor Line and Tor Britannia turn round at Immingham in three hours. During that time they can disembark and embark up to 1,500 passengers and as many as 480 cars or a car/freight mix. "Tor Britannia will, in three-and-a-half hours in port at Felixstowe, handle some 2,500 passengers and over 800 cars", he predicted.

The new ship will match up at Felixstowe with a new 250,000 terminal on a four-acre site with large car marshalling areas and a simple and obvious passenger flow pattern.

"My belief is that if you need direction numbers and signposts every yard there is something wrong with the basic design," Mr Mordin said. He pointed out that access was easy at the Felixstowe terminal, with a new road sweeping off the A45 dual carriageway.

Mr Barry Kirman, passenger marketing manager of Tor Line, said that during the three all-too-short summer months their ships were virtually operating to capacity. Before Tor Britannia came into service they could fill their ships perhaps twice over for most sailings during June, July and August. The extra capacity of the Tor Britannia and her sister ship (to enter service in 1976) would, he hoped, bring back their lost business.

"It is the shoulder months of spring and autumn which really provide the profit while extra business during the depths of winter can provide some cream," Mr Kirman said. "We are, of course, fortunate in that our ferry operation allows us to balance, within limits, passenger and freight revenue from sailing to sailing and season to season."

Tor Line competed strongly in the general tourist market. Last year it carried 250,000 passengers, of whom 50,000 travelled on inclusive tours marketed by the company. This year it expected 333,000 passengers and a higher proportion of inclusive tour customers.



Mr H. Gordon Parker, chairman of Felixstowe Dock & Railway Company.

efforts, is still a largely untapped tourist market," Mr Paul Insley, managing director of Tor Line, said.

As one of the few relaxation places left in Europe its appeal is growing fast, particularly as inflation differentials level down Swedish prices. Business passenger traffic, too, is growing as our rates begin to look more and more favourable against air fares and car hire costs.

Mr Insley said it was recognized that London was a great attraction for Swedish visitors. "This basic appeal, plus some inspired marketing by our Swedish colleagues and the new, near-to-London entry point at Felixstowe, guarantees massive growth of incoming traffic", he added.

The passenger manager of Tor Line, Mr Jim Mordin, said it was no secret that if bunkering considerations had not intervened the company would have liked the Tor Britannia to operate at even higher speed.

Adopting the approach of the airline business, Tor Line expected its capital equipment to have a high usage rate. But a high sector speeds had little point if time in port was not kept in strict proportion.

As a result, fast turnaround times at Göteborg, Immingham, Amsterdam and now

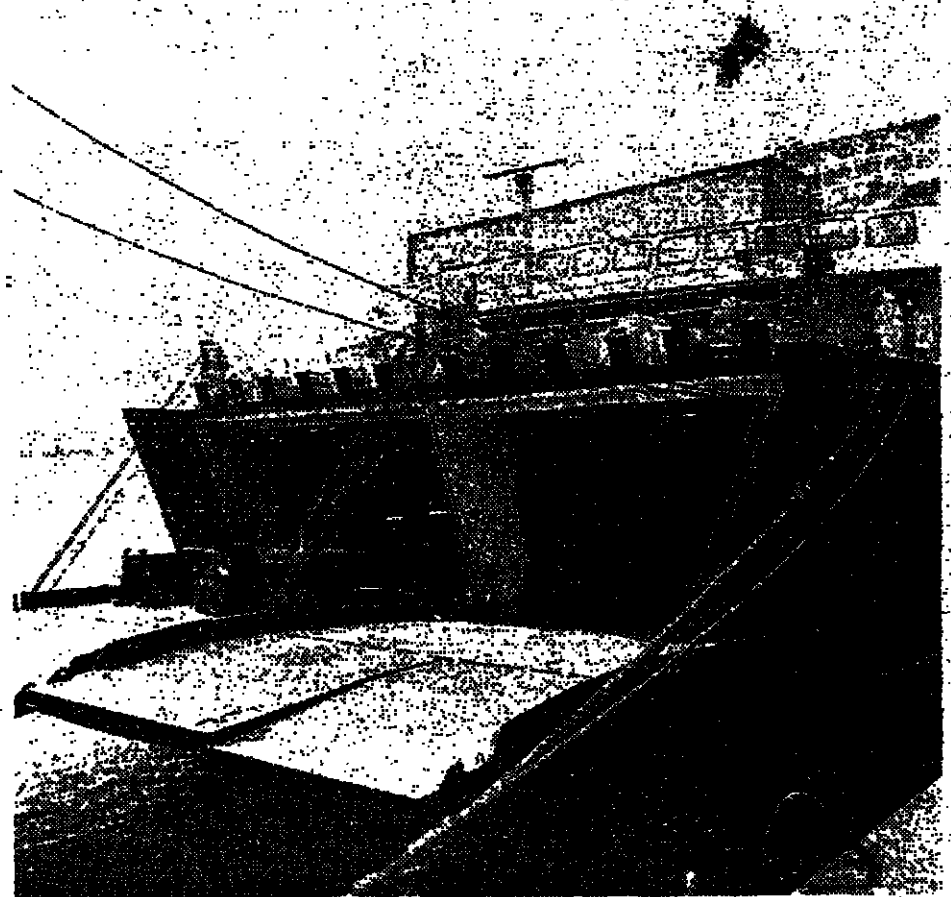
"On these figures we rate as a medium-sized internationally based tour operator and, in addition, carry a large number of passengers on short-stay trips to Amsterdam and Gothenburg", he said.

"Our basic marketing stance in the United Kingdom is to promote in the first place Sweden and then Sweden as the method of getting there. In Sweden, and Holland too, a somewhat reverse situation applies. There people want to come to Britain—to tour, to watch football or to shop at Marks and Spencer. They know all about us. So Tor Line can make its prime sell the excitement of the ships and the crossing."

Inclusive tour programmes for both summer and winter were developing well, but he thought there was a strange anomaly in this.

"We are offering package tours to a country which is absolutely purpose-built for independent travel," Mr Kirman said. "Marvellous uncrowded roads, excellent coach and railway services, spur-of-the-moment high-standard hotels, the best in cabins and super camping and caravanning facilities give absolute freedom to the tourist to stop or go when and where he likes."

"And Sweden is putting a lot of investment into the development of these facilities. But there is a continuing and probably growing place for the inclusive tour



The £13m 15,560-ton Tor Britannia will connect Felixstowe and Göteborg within 24 hours. The ramps and (right) a two-berth cabin.

... then for travellers to Zeebrugge

Ten years ago the Transport Ferry Service opened at Felixstowe with three round voyages each week to Europort, Rotterdam. This week the total sailings from Felixstowe to Europort and Zeebrugge by ships of TFS and Townsend Thoresen built up to 42. Working together in the European Ferries Group, these companies have what is probably the busiest passenger and cargo operation outside the English Channel.

The Transport Ferry Service, trading name of the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, pioneered roll-on, roll-off freight on the North Sea in 1946 and that remains its speciality. Last autumn it transferred its headquarters from the commercial end of Whitehall to the still more competitive environment of Felixstowe, where the company has valuable freehold and leases, experience and goodwill.

These assets formed a base for another enterprise—that of Townsend Thoresen Car Ferries' Felixstowe-Zeebrugge passenger service.

The arrival of the newly-built Viking Vallant (6,386 tons) means three sailings a day in each direction on this route. She has space for 275 cars and 1,200 passengers and is designed for crossing within five hours.

"We take eight hours overnight to give people a good sleep," Mr Geoffrey Parker said. He is managing director of the Transport Ferry Service and the man in charge of Townsend Thoresen operations at Felixstowe. "There is a different philosophy here to that applicable in the

Home Counties, has been very successful and Tor Britannia is already scheduled to operate at near capacity on some summer sailings."

Tor Line cargo has been passing through Felixstowe since February 1973. "Chartered tonnage on the Felixstowe-Göteborg cargo link was replaced in April last year by the 5,500-ton Tor

Channel, where everyone aims to have as many sailings as possible."

Mr Parker said Felixstowe's location made it an excellent passenger port, easily reached by motorists from the Midlands and the North who did not want to be caught up in the London sprawl. "We have a lot of confidence in Felixstowe both for passengers and freight. Bookings are heavy. With 56 adult fares and £3 for children this is hardly surprising."

The main features of the Viking Vallant are high headroom space for coaches, a large restaurant and a cocktail bar which is also a night spot. There is also a "food fayre", said to be an entirely new concept in self-service catering.

The ship's running mate on the Zeebrugge route is the Viking II, which was transferred from Southampton. Both ferries use the new Number 4 roll-on, roll-off berth at Felixstowe's north-east development, where the Townsend Thoresen passenger terminal has been completed simultaneously with the start of the increased service.

The Transport Ferry Service will continue with its present terminal, where the roll-on, roll-off bridge has acquired an extra deck to enable vehicles to move direct between weather decks and shore.

The originator of the Felixstowe-Europort run is the Colne, but traffic de-

Finlandia. This twice-weekly link will, in effect, become three times a week when the Tor Britannia sails in on the route.

The merger of Nike Line with Tor has resulted this year in a twice-weekly service for cargo between Felixstowe and Stockholm; each ship also calls at Copenhagen or Malmö.

Their TFS shape, accommodation and funnel well forward, follows that of other ships on the route which are interchangeable with those on the Cairn Ryan-Larne service. They carry an average of 44 passengers.

But a new class of ship is due to enter the Felixstowe-Europort link next month. The European Gateway (3,200 tons) will arrive from the German shipyard and bring accommodation for 34 passengers. Cargo can be loaded and discharged simultaneously at two levels, either over the bow or stern.

Land owned by TFS includes barracks left over from the years when the port served as a base for sea-planes, motor torpedo boats and troops. The company has converted them into office blocks and has made the WAAF into a terminal for haulage men and other passengers.

A question asked by many people is why the official title of the firm is the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company. The answer is that the founder, the late Lieutenant Colonel Frank Bursard, wanted to run an Atlantic liner with a tourist fare of just £10, meals extra.

That was in 1935. Considering the intervention of war and inflation, the passengers newly attracted to Felixstowe do not get a bad deal.

Resort and port kept apart

continued from page 1

included, King Edward III who lodged at Walton Manor in 1338 before he sailed for France to fight at Crécy. The manor's rubble walls can be traced alongside the Town Ground, home of Felixstowe Football Club which last month won the Suffolk Senior Cup.

Active mountaineering is not generally associated with Rotary Club membership, least of all on the coast of the East Anglian plain. The Felixstowe club, however, intends to change this image in the course of preparations for the celebration of its golden jubilee in 1976-77.

Young middle-aged members hope to raise £1,000 in July in making ascents of Ben Nevis, Scafell and Snowdon within 36 hours, including travelling time between the peaks. The club aims to help to furnish Felixstowe Seafarers' Centre, which will come into being this year once financial arrangements and planning consent are settled.

By Christmas the centre should be welcoming seamen of many nationalities. Representatives of the Missions to Seamen, British Sailors' Society, Apostleship of the Sea, and similar German, Dutch and Scandinavian societies are cooperating in the project. Its secretary is Pastor Bernard Krug, Felix-

stowe-based representative of the German Evangelical Seamen's Mission.

We're not pussyfoot about in Felixstowe

American Export Lines make use of the Port of Felixstowe in a big way. It's the major port in the U.K. for A and when you've a regular weekly schedule to the consider it's important to have reliability. A.E.L. New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Savannah fleet of modern container vessels carrying European manufactured goods to the homes, offices and factories of America. With a staff of export experts to organise everything from collection, containerisation, documentation, warehousing and delivery, A.E.L. is the best shipping service either side of the Atlantic. If you're looking for a service that's the cat's whiskers, call for A.E.L., they'll soon have you purring.



42/44 Queenway Rd, London W1X 8JX • Felixstowe: Tesco House, 54

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY

IN THE RECREATION & LEISURE FIELD
Belge site on Landguard Common, Felixstowe adjacent
and Port Complex. 260 degree observation point
ENQUIRIES INVITED FROM LEADING LEISURE COMPANIES
Contact...
SUFFOLK COASTAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
Mellis Hill, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP12 1AU. Tel. 01394

FELIXSTOWE

LAND

Available for: Residential use
Container and lorry parking
Other commercial use

WAREHOUSES

80 000 sq ft: available now at 75p per sq ft
55 000 sq ft: completion late 1975
130 000 sq ft: completion 1976/77

Letting Agents:

BIDWELLS

Trumpington Road, Cambridge, CB2 2LD Tel: Trumpington (0223) 021



berths at Felixstowe, a port that prides itself on the flexibility of its labour force.

Nose cooperation keeps strikes at bay

Hamilton

More than 20 years of uninterrupted growth since the halcyon days of the 19th century, Felixstowe is now being planned by the government on two fronts: on the one hand, to make the port more competitive and well as the proposed nationalisation of the port's operations, the government is planning a long-term strategy to Mr. Jack Jones and General Union, intends to take the controversial nationalisation of the port outside the scheme, of Felixstowe is much more.

Fred Mulley's plans for nationalisation, the government is planning to take the port outside the scheme, of Felixstowe is much more.

But in the eyes of the Felixstowe management, nationalisation is the lesser of two evils, and it is the position of the dock labour scheme, it is felt could do the port much greater and more lasting damage.

The scheme in its present form was set up in 1947 largely to protect the individual dockers against the almost universal system of casual labour hiring then operating in the docks. Since 1967 casual labour has been abolished in the ports, and dock operators throughout the country feel the scheme is now outdated and damaging. Felixstowe

authorities, British Rail, or the British Transport Docks Board. Felixstowe is the odd man out, being owned and run by a purely private company.

Although Mr. Mulley intends to leave a great deal of local management and initiative in the hands of individual port operators, there remains a largely unspoken fear that nationalisation could equal rationalization, and that a future National Ports Authority might not like the look of so many intensely competitive ports in the Thames Estuary and its immediate neighbourhood.

Mr. John Parker, a director of Felixstowe Dock and Railway Company and son of the founder, is predictably concerned that the enterprise which his family has lovingly and successfully built up should be managed by others.

He says: "The argument for taking privately-owned port undertakings into public ownership is that ports should be operated in the national and not sectional interests. This argument is inconsistent with the continued existence of municipally-owned ports such as Bristol and Preston. Understandably and very properly the corporations operate these ports in the sectional interests of the municipality."

But in the eyes of the Felixstowe management, nationalisation is the lesser of two evils, and it is the position of the dock labour scheme, it is felt could do the port much greater and more lasting damage.

The scheme in its present form was set up in 1947 largely to protect the individual dockers against the almost universal system of casual labour hiring then operating in the docks. Since 1967 casual labour has been abolished in the ports, and dock operators throughout the country feel the scheme is now outdated and damaging. Felixstowe

feels this, particularly strongly, as it has never in its history employed the casual labour system.

Although it cannot be blamed directly, the dock labour scheme tends to impose a considerable measure of inflexibility on dock operations; a docker trained for container work will not willingly move over to general cargo handling, possibly because he does not have the correct training.

Felixstowe has always prided itself on its flexibility of labour and on the fact that its own training scheme ensures that any port worker can do almost any other job on the quayside.

Because the labour scheme confers great privileges on registered dockers, as well as cast-iron security of employment, few are willing to leave it, even if offered promotion from the quayside to the management offices. Most ports therefore are short on managers who have ever unloaded a ship, and the traditional gulf between boss and workers is widened.

Not so at Felixstowe. The managers of all three cargo-handling divisions have been elevated from the quayside.

The dock labour scheme also costs the employer money, up to 9 per cent of his wage bill, the levy going largely to training, fallback pay schemes, and administration. Ports not now in the scheme believe that having to pay this levy contributes to the erosion of their competitive port charges.

But one of the biggest complaints about the scheme from port operators both inside and out, is the near-impossibility of imposing discipline on recalcitrant dock workers. Any Felixstowe man who errs, like workers in any other industry, is liable to instant dismissal. The very existence of such a threat is enough to ensure that the difference is well below average.

A registered docker at a scheme port who appropriated a year's supply of whisky from a container might face a stiff fine in a magistrates' court, but the only sanction from his employer might, were he unlucky, be a week's suspension from work.

Local union leaders at Felixstowe feel, however, that their management may be over-reacting to the alleged horrors of the scheme. They believe that good, sound management-labour relations, with full consultation on all new developments, have already been built up, and that in such an atmosphere the scheme can be made to work well.

The dockers themselves, at one time opposed to or merely indifferent to the arrival of the scheme, now appear to be moving in favour of it. Experience of two national dock strikes in recent years, which had the labour scheme at their root, has left them with the feeling that they no longer wish to be left out in the cold. In both cases the Felixstowe men joined the strikes, but with obvious reluctance.

Apart from participation in national disputes Felixstowe has a labour relations record which is almost strike-free. Mr. Larry O'Donnell, TGWU convenor at the port, believes the secret lies in the close cooperation and consultation between management and union officials, which generally enables a dispute to be defused before it becomes a stoppage.

The port is fortunate in that all dock-workers belong to the same employer, the Felixstowe Dock and Railway Company, and there is none of the friction, jealousy and enforced slowness of disputes procedure which occurs in a port like London with the PLA and a host of private stevedoring firms.

Felixstowe may also escape the minst controversy

sial aspect of Mr. Foot's proposals for extending the scheme, the extension of dock-workers' territory to within five miles of dock areas for the purpose of handling dock-bound freight. All the inland container depots in the vicinity of Felixstowe are already owned and operated by the dock company.

According to Mr. O'Donnell, Felixstowe's greatest asset for the preservation of good relations is the freedom from all the old dock traditions which bedevil the older ports like London and Liverpool. There is no history of war or bitterness, which elsewhere is a direct result of the casual labour system.

One significant similarity, however, is that if you are looking for a job at Felixstowe you will stand a much better chance if your father worked there.

Staying outside the dock labour scheme has done little or no damage to the earnings of Felixstowe's dock-workers. Although a weekly basic rate of £45 for 40 hours is low by comparison with major scheme ports, like London with its £55 and Hull with its £53, average weekly earnings are among the best of any major port at about £70, although this involves a fair amount of weekend overtime working. Earnings in London are now about £67, although for a mere 31-hour week, about £67 in Liverpool and £65 in Southampton.

Local union leaders privately admit that a good labour record is likely to be maintained only as long as the port continues to grow and prosper. Any reduction in its dramatic rise in traffic and the replacement of the currently moderate union leadership by militants could bring about a very different picture. It is on good labour relations and freedom from disputes that Felixstowe's reputation is founded as much as any other factor.

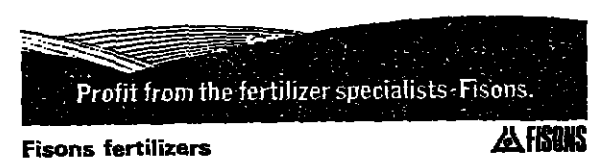
FISONS ARE SPREADING FELIXSTOWE ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Apart from its other claims to fame, Felixstowe is well known to farmers as the headquarters of Fisons fertilizers.

At Harvest House, Felixstowe, and Levington Research Centre nearby, we employ over 800 local people who work on the marketing, development, and application of our sophisticated range of fertilizers.

Fisons products are used by farmers throughout Britain and all over the world.

In fact, you could say that every time we sell some, we sell a little bit of Felixstowe.



Profit from the fertilizer specialists - Fisons.

Fisons fertilizers



Continuity is school's strength

by Anthony Charles

Felixstowe College, or Felixstowe Ladies' College as many townspeople still call it, approaches perhaps the greatest revolution in its history of nearly 50 years.

In September a few days, perhaps a dozen of them, will start their sixth-form studies alongside 80 of the 330 girls at the school.

Most will probably be

Miss Elizabeth Manners: "When I retire I shall not leave Felixstowe. I think it is a wonderful town."

doing science. Parental comments so far have been entirely favourable to the idea of limited coeducation.

Miss Elizabeth Manners, the headmistress, introduced another major change not long after her appointment in 1967. She opened the school to day girls, which helped to identify it more with the town.

In the old days the girls in their grey and scarlet ciner (strictly from Harrods) were regarded as a form of life divorced from Felixstowe proper. The present generation supports many of its worthy activities, not just the occasional highbrow concert at the Spa Pavilion.

Extra-parochially, the college has always had a broad outlook through its leaders from distant places. Black and white Africans, Americans and Australians are no strangers here.

Towards the end of this term there will be six short-stay Swedes, two of whom live in ports served by

Felixstowe ships. That sort of connexion would never have been imagined during earlier headships.

Miss Manners is only the third headmistress. Continuity of staff is a strong point of the school. "They leave when they retire or start families," Miss Manners said. "When I retire I shall not leave Felixstowe. I think it is a wonderful town."

A further strong point of the school is languages. French, German, Latin, Greek, Spanish and Italian are routine; Russian, Portuguese and Welsh are available. No East Anglian dialects figure in college conversation, but then they are not heard much in the town and port. They have all become cosmopolitan.

Miss Manners denied that wealth was common among parents. Most of them, she said, made sacrifices to give their children a good education. To the shock of these days of accelerating fees she states the cost by the term—now £432 for boarders.

One has a feeling, nevertheless, that the relevant domestic resources are—or were—ample. In the sixties no less than £50,000 was raised without excitement to build a new chapel and swimming pool.

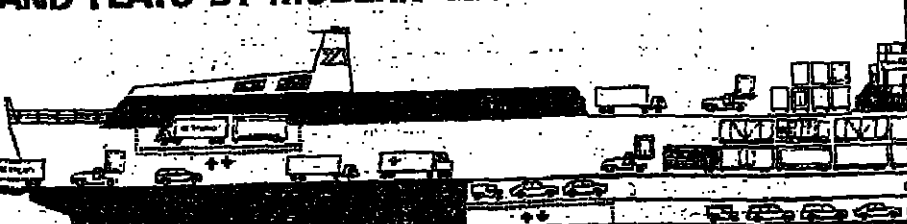
Most of the girls live in houses converted from seaside homes of character and given the names of Anglican martyrs. Girls from other faiths are accepted as pupils and free discussion of religion, social and moral problems is encouraged.

Miss Manners moved to Felixstowe amid controversy. She was headmistress of Felixstowe Central Grammar School for Girls, but fell out with the city authority over its plans for comprehensive education. In 1971, after publicity on talks she gave to local clubs, she published a book on the vulnerable generation with heavy criticism of the permissive society.

Her personality is warm and friendly and she allows the older girls a lot of freedom. They can go out with boyfriends, cook for themselves and have dinner parties with wine.

REGULAR WEEKLY RO-RO SERVICE OSLO & KRISTIANSAND FROM FELIXSTOWE & IMMINGHAM

FAST SERVICE FOR CONTAINERS, TRAILERS AND FLATS BY MODERN VESSELS



Fred. Olsen Lines

Port Agents
Fred. Olsen Ltd.,
Routemaster Building, Walton Avenue,
Felixstowe IP11 8HE. Tel: 03942 76344.
Tor Line Ltd., West Gate, Immingham Dock,
Grimsby, Lincs. Tel: 04692 3161

NOW

FROM FELIXSTOWE

"VIKING VALIANT"

a new level of luxury for Continental travel

NEW PASSENGER TERMINAL

To complement our new ship we have a new passenger terminal. Exclusive to us. It is designed to smooth your way through the port and on to your holiday.

Viking Valiant is the second of four new Super Vikings to come into service for Townsend Thoresen, Felixstowe's her home, and she will operate the short crossing from the east coast to Zebruggen.

Viking Valiant brings a new level of luxury to channel car ferries and continues the fine tradition of Townsend Thoresen, adding even greater comfort, enjoyment and interest to your crossing.

These are just some of her features:

- enough space to carry 1200 passengers and 275 cars comfortably and efficiently,
- spacious lounges with high backed seating and panoramic windows
- specially relaxing 'quiet rooms' with reclining seats and subdued lighting at night time
- enough cabins (many with toilets and showers) for 300 passengers
- de luxe restaurant and cocktail bar where you can wine and dine and dance in the evenings
- if you want something simpler, there's a wide choice at the new self-service Food Fayre
- duty-free supermarket for spirits, cigarettes and tobacco
- perfume and gifts centre
- well-stocked lounge bar
- newspaper and magazine shop
- Bureau de Change

Our new route from Felixstowe gives you a quick getaway on your Continental holiday. When you drive off at Zebruggen you're virtually on the Continental motorway system—and it's motorway all the way to the South of France, Germany, Austria and Italy, and north to Holland and Denmark.

If you want to camp or caravan, we have very attractive package schemes for early and late holidays

combining the crossing with hire of camping equipment or caravan. Or take your own caravan, no extra charges for height, and it's easy to drive on and off. And, if you simply can't do without your home comforts, try an off-peak holiday at our Holiday Village at De Haan.

A short holiday abroad? Zebruggen is an ideal starting point with the capitals of 5 European countries within 4 hours' drive. Our 5 Day Take-Your-Car-Free scheme applies to any car—regardless of length. And, if you only have a day or two to spare, remember that our 36-hour, half price return applies to both passengers and cars on all sailings.

We also sail Dover-Calais, Dover-Zebruggen, Southampton-Le Havre and Southampton-Cherbourg. For full details of routes, timetables and holidays, get our free Holiday Planner. Just send the coupon.

To: Townsend Thoresen Car Ferries Ltd.
P.O. Box 12, Dover, CT16 1LD

Please send me the Holiday Planner

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

T22 5

Book through your travel agent, motoring organisation, caravan club, camping club or Townsend Thoresen Car Ferries.

help you to package your own holiday

TOWNSEND THORESEN



habitually used by the woman with
whom he is dallying will rush out
and buy it.
Yours, etc,
JAMES ALLAN,
Sunraker.
Hurstwood Lane,
Turbridge Wells, Kent.
May 16.

Have remembrance that for
the Chinese, the Chinese have been
brought up to practise two basic
virtues: (1) To be polite and pleasant
to others, and (2) To be modest
about oneself. Hence self-deprecation
is taken for granted by all
Chinese whereas making self
praising boasts is a form of self
praise which Chinese find ill-bred
and distasteful.

Misadventure as the basis of
laughter is not peculiar to the
Chinese: English comedies and
farces are full of custard pies, for
instance. Chinese pedestarians and
pedestrians alike like to reassure
narrowly avoiding a bad accident,"
not because, as Mr Bonavia surmises,
"they are signalling relief and a
general faith in their own good
luck", but because they wish to be
polite and pleasant to the motorist
and not want "an grin behind them
that no harm has befallen".
Chinese laugh at foreigners'
"obscure quips" because they feel
the quips are meant to be a pleasant
and should be seen to be
appreciated as such.

Politeness to the Chinese is not
a mere conventional reflex but is
based on a genuine desire not to
expose others' hurt feelings. Thus
to the Chinese silence does not mean
consent and a "Yes, yes" in re-
sponse to another's point of view
does not mean agreement but is a
sign of "grin behind their
flow of argument." In trying to
achieve their self-centred objectives,
Europeans often forget that the
Chinese have a different time scale
and a different social perspective.
The Chinese are a very rational
people.

Yours faithfully,
MUN WAH BENTLEY,
Walton Drive,
Walton-on-Thames,
Surrey.

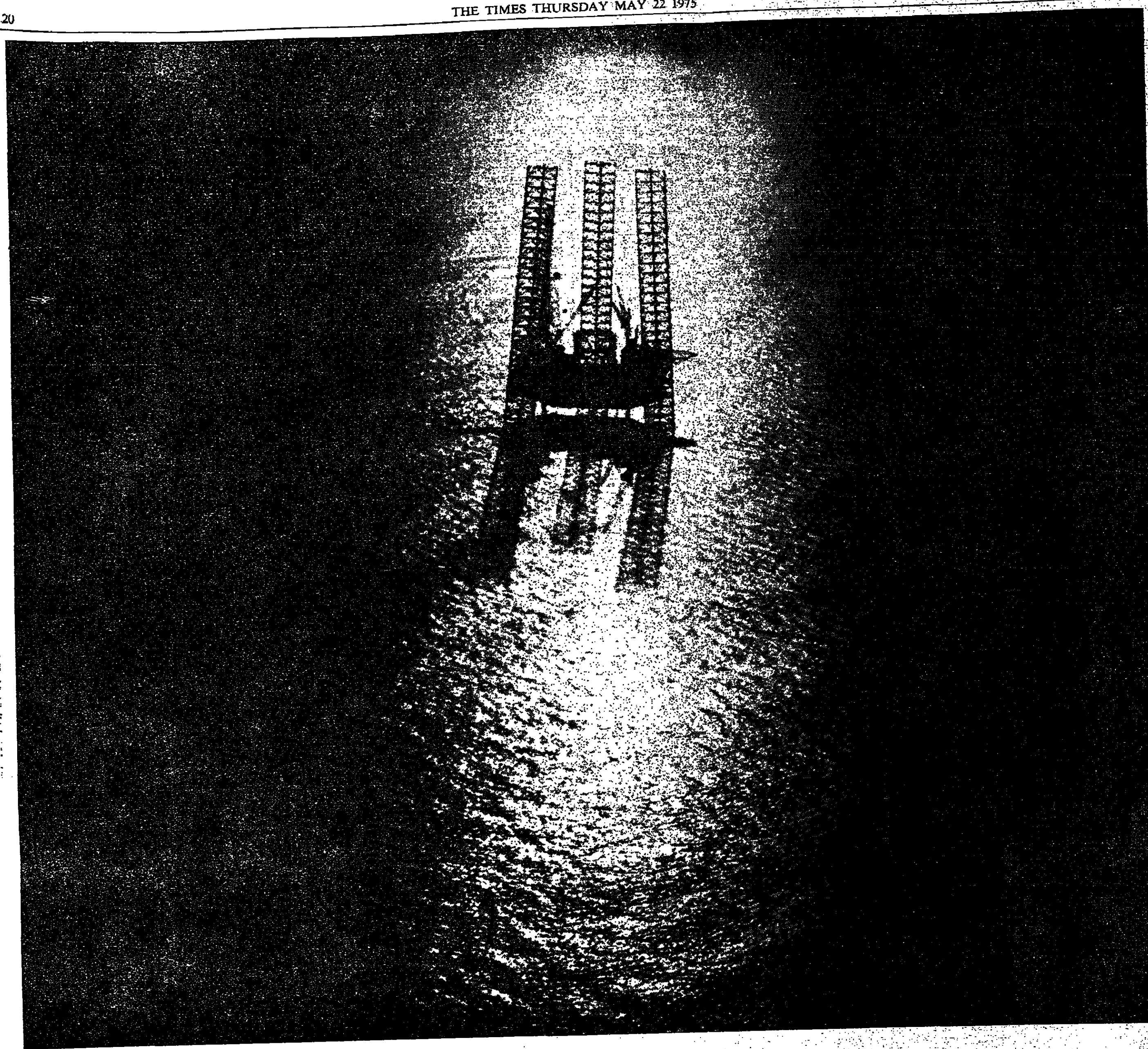
May 18.

Fable
From Mr. J. H. B. Allan
Sir, As one in whose opinion Bernard
Luscombe did no wrong with any
possible exception *(not his habit of*
from time to time, composing

imply that further anecdotes about the composer's mother and Mrs Leyn senior wouldn't be more than welcome—I was delighted to be able to deduce from his article (May 15) on Aldus Books's forthcoming publication of the *Romantic Story of Scenery* by Mr John Trueman, that when other defects of character his detractors (assuming that apart from certain politicians and the members of the Klay Kross Klan he has any) may allege he has, they could not possibly accuse him of deviousness and guile, could never be the failing of a man who prefers to point out the dangers which will beset a husband who, having read Mr Trueman's book in the train on the way home, is embraced by a wife who, assailed by the combined scents of Lily-of-the-valley and 17 other flowers and plants, immediately institutes divorce proceedings, and can postulate that the book will achieve phenomenal sales because hundreds, even thousands, of philandering husbands each latching on to the ploy of using the book's 'smell' to cloak the scent habitually used by the woman with whom he is dallying will rush out and buy it.

Yours, etc.,
JAMES ALLAN,
Sunraker,
Hurstwood Lane,
Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

May 16.



These days, it takes more than money to make money

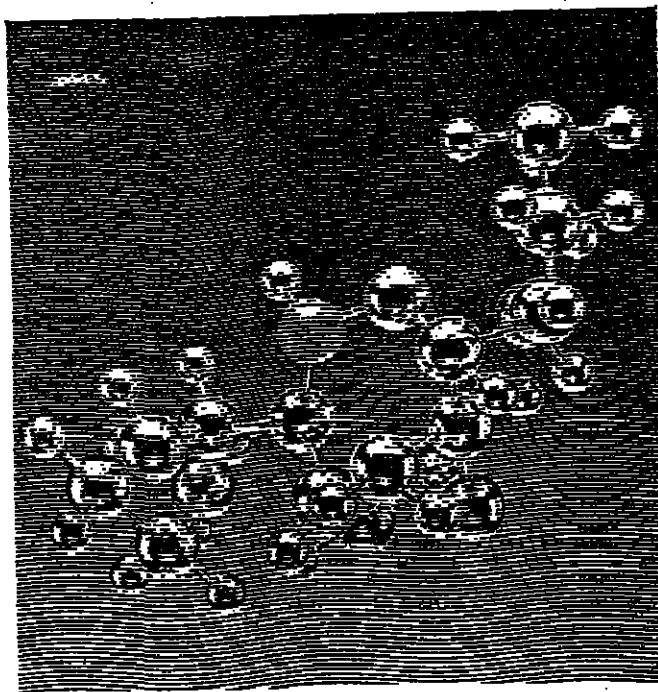
Developing new technologies or businesses these days takes more than a good idea, elbow grease and an able bank manager.

It takes a whole gamut of special financial services. Which is where businessmen who use the Midland have a very considerable advantage.

They get, naturally, the traditional strengths of a great British bank.

More than that, through their Midland managers, they get access to services provided by all the powerful companies which make up Midland Bank Group.

Services which include facilities for term loans, leasing, hire-purchase, merchant banking, equity capital for growth companies,



international insurance broking and advisory services, off-shore financial services, international and export finance, travel, factoring, investment management, and trust services.

A complete range of facilities, in fact, to match company needs. And all available in the same direct way you're used to dealing — through your local manager at any of 3,000 Group branches in Britain.

If yours is a developing, demanding sort of business, arrange to see your Midland manager soon. He will advise you on the facilities you need and put you in touch with the right Group companies.

A simpler way to tackle complex problems



Midland Bank Group

Principal trading companies: Midland Bank Limited, Clydesdale Bank Limited, Clydesdale Bank Finance Corporation Limited, Clydesdale Bank Insurance Services Limited, Scottish Computer Services Limited, Northern Bank Limited, Northern Bank Development Corporation Limited, Northern Bank Executor and Trustees Company Limited, Northern Bank Trust Company Limited, Midland Bank Trust Corporation Limited, Midland Bank Finance Corporation Limited, Forward Trust Limited, Midland Montagu Leasing Limited, Griffin Factors Limited, Midland Bank Trust Corporation (Jersey) Limited, Midland Bank Trust Corporation (Guernsey) Limited, Midland Bank Insurance Services Limited, The Thomas Cook Group Limited, Thomas Cook Overseas Limited, Thomas Cook Bankers Limited, Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited (Incorporating Drayton), Drayton Montagu Portfolio Management Limited, Northern Bank Finance Corporation Limited, Midland Montagu Industrial Finance Limited, Jersey International Bank of Commerce Limited, Bland Payne Holdings Limited, Bland Payne Limited, Bland Payne Reinsurance Brokers Limited, Bland Payne (UK) Limited, Southern Marine & Aviation Underwriters Inc, Bland Payne Australia Limited, Guyerzeller Zuercher Bank AG.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

A chance to take profits in Beecham

Results from Beecham a good buying opportunity. I pointed out at the time of the final, whose share price had risen of a second-half recovery as greeted with a tempered enthusiasm: the shares ahead by 10p.

Business relates primarily to Beecham's 80 per cent trading profits. It thus comes into the category as a curative. Sales growth decelerated in the first half of last year but profits continued to grow before any world recession. The group should speedily benefit, the extent of the recovery will be limited by the only one third of the group from consumer

margins have been in the United Kingdom wake of last year's and the February ration of price in another plus factor. Creditable though a current trading performance may be, there are ups and downs about the outlook. The group runs out in the United Kingdom up to make broad-based markets. Beecham is to come off unscathed, how significant the will be is difficult to say, since Beecham has a reluctant to quantify its profits on its individual divisions. However, it is to determine the which the new drug "very successfully" will replace Penbritin, which point for the group, while the 2.6 per cent is nothing to be reckoned with. So it looks like a good time to take profits.

any Law

Bar

inevitably legalistic in approach to company law the Bar Association for Finance & Industry (FAFI) is a body which is to determine the debate on matters employee participation closure of corporate

most people would the moral justification for the corporate decision they become confused over the dividing line between "participation" and "control". The result is to be an intellectual before the advance of

who wish to alter the of company law as a of achieving control industry and commerce in the interests of society and eliminating industry as a separate basis, are more than come into sharp con-

hence whose primary a democratic the inter- enterprise without im- on it any particular society as a whole, says Association's company king party. Thus the f not the intention of Labour Party recom- in this direction, is to be an intellectual id trade union control economy rather than vision of democratic by employees over al enterprises.

notably lucid tenor, the suggests that the come to reconsider the notion that legislation on expanding detailed requirements (upon es) add infinitum.



Mr. John Talbot, chairman of International Combustion, with Combustion Engineering in the background.

Disclosure requirements are already far more elaborate in this country than they are in the EEC and "it is not surprising that enforcement of the existing provisions is lax". A suggestion from the association which seems to merit further debate is that directors of quoted companies might be compelled, "like, say, solicitors", to become members of a profession and subject to the discipline of a professional body. With such a professional code of conduct many abuses such as insider dealing might not require specific legislation to curb them.

Int Combustion

African problems

An inauspicious start to life has been made by International Combustion in its slimmed-down form after the disposal of its boiler-making and engineering activities to Clarke Chapman-Thomson in exchange for 100 shares for IC shareholders. The damage has been caused largely by the savage swing into loss by the 49.9 per cent-owned International Combustion Africa where there are still serious problems.

Heavy losses on a venture in chemical plant contracting, the steel shortage, an over-optimistic overseas recruiting campaign and inaccuracies in the management accounts, reversed the previous year's £500,000 profit into a deficit of similar proportions. That left profits from IC associates down from £1.8m to £97,000. IC's own activities did, however, show an improvement from £245,000 to £380,000 with an advance in Africa offsetting the loss by Nussli on its Tehran sewage plant contract.

Pre-tax profits, then, on an adjusted basis, slumped from £1.33m to £477,000 while at the same time, 1974's surplus of £439,000 was reversed this time into a loss of £152,000. Although cash is equivalent to the market capitalization, some could be required for injection into the South African operation. The American group, Combustion Engineering, is in the background with 44.7 per cent of the IC equity and it is this presence rather than the yield of 10.6 per cent, with the shares at 94p, which provides the interest.

Final: 1974 (1973*)

Capitalization £4.2m
Sales £0.87m (£2.5m)
Pre-tax profits £0.48m (£1.43m)
Earnings per share 11p (17p)
Dividend gross 0.98p (1.75p)
*All figures adjusted.

Wedgwood

Cost pressures mount up

A 6p drop in the share price to 176p yesterday underlined the market's disappointed response to Wedgwood's preliminary figures. Indeed the outcome of £4.9m profit for the year was at the lower end of market estimates. A profit rise of just over 16 per cent took

in a particularly good first six months, a flat third quarter, and a modest 12 per cent increase in the final period.

Cost pressures worsened considerably towards the end of the year despite a healthy looking sales rise of a third in the final quarter. The group appears to have taken more borrowings on board in front of its successful £3m rights issue which made significant inroads on an annual operating profit increase of over a fifth.

Wedgwood says that demand, particularly in Europe, is holding up well, and the effective devaluation of sterling has temporarily softened any price resistance among overseas customers.

But there has been a marked weakening in United States earnings, prices following some aggressive Japanese competition, while another grey area is the less important United Kingdom sanitary ware side. Extraordinary items loom large at £0.75m. The bulk is accounted for by provisions against unrealized losses on the group's Swiss loans after sterling weakness, with runnings-in expenses on Galway Crystal taking some £100,000. The shares have all but rebound since the turn in the market and look reasonably valued on a p/e ratio of 8.4. But the yield of 4.4 per cent looks less than exciting even after rights issue boost to the pay out.

Final: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £26.5m
Sales £36.75m (£29.20m)
Pre-tax profits £4.93m (£4.243m)
Earnings per share 20.5p (18.63p)
Dividend gross 7.85p (4.13p)

Plantation Hldgs

Those big shareholders

Plantation Holdings was a good example of a stock to hold during the bear market when the share price seemed to be the only investment worth pursuing, and with hindsight, the timing of its rights issue, last June, was impeccable. But at 38p, unchanged following yesterday's figures, the shares are no higher than they were at the interim stage last November, and as long as commodity prices remain in the doldrums it is hard to find much trading justification for any re-rating.

True, palm oil profits took off in spectacular style last year, climbing from £706,000 to £1.66m, of which more than £1m came in the second half. But palm oil prices are presently down by a quarter from last year's peak levels, so in the current half, it would seem inevitable the trend will follow that of rubber, where the price decline came earlier and profits, having edged ahead at the half-way point, ended down from £706,000 to £572,000.

Profits from the United Kingdom diversifications cannot be expected to come to the rescue. Light engineering produced almost doubled profits of £641,000 last year, thanks to previous years' investment in machinery, but the building of the electronic and computer industries which it supplies have been falling off. Scientific instruments and television production are also flat, and although electrical consumer goods have recovered from last year's loss of £70,000, nothing much can be expected from here.

The best short-term hope for the share price, then, lies in bid prospects. Hutchison still has almost 30 per cent, though it is hard to see how the building of the electronic and computer industries which it supplies have been falling off. Scientific instruments and television production are also flat, and although electrical consumer goods have recovered from last year's loss of £70,000, nothing much can be expected from here.

Final 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £14.2m
Pre-tax profits £2.77m (£2.09m)
Earnings per share 4p (3.4p)
Dividend gross 2.48p (2.2p)

The situation within the British television and domestic appliance industry is obvious to the visitor to the trade's annual displays in London this week. There are 56 exhibitors and fewer than a handful can point to product ranges which are wholly home-produced.

The plethora of equipment assembled in Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Taiwan and Scandinavia, attractive though it is, and the products from the Comecon countries, functional though they are, indicate the industry's problems. Lack of new products and the price differentials.

The British-made products are in most cases as well finished and technically equal to the imports, but it is in terms of availability and price that they fall behind foreign products. The pre and post-Budget boom cleaned the British manufacturers out of what little stocks they had and the consequent down-turn in trade has only accelerated lay-offs and short-time working, aggravating the supply situation.

What demand exists is not enough to keep factories at normal production levels and it is the importers who benefit. It is ironic that there should be redundancies at a time of lack of availability, but the manufacturers have now reached a point where the costs of meeting what demand exists would outweigh the income generated, because trading conditions have been made so uncertain by inflation and the introduction of multi-rate VAT.

No longer can companies afford to build goods for stocks to meet expected demand when no accurate forecasts are available. The dealers are therefore finding that when demand increases it is the importers who are in a position to meet supplies.

The British Radio Equipment Manufacturers' Association predicts that the effect of VAT will be to reduce redundancies to 20 per cent of the industry's work-force. This is besides the 5,000 redundancies in 1974 and short-time working in most sectors. The only bright spot in 1974 was

Gleams of hope in the white goods gloom

David Young

Thorn's announcement of a decision to build a new plant at Scunthorpe

It is the return of a complex taxation system, in the shape of multi-rate VAT, after the industry had shed the complications of varying purchase tax, which is causing most worry. The inclusion of cookers in the lower rate is no consolation, because rising electricity prices have enabled gas appliances to hang on to their price advantage.

The sales figures speak for themselves. In 1973 1.6 million refrigerators, 47 per cent of them imported, were sold. In 1974 1.4 million were sold, 46 per cent of them imported, and estimates for 1975 put total sales at 1.2 million with 37 per cent of them imported.

Freezer sales have also been falling, despite the common assertion that this was the real growth sector. In 1973 sales were 810,000, 78 per cent of them imports. In 1974 sales were 710,000, 60 per cent of them imports, and estimates for 1975 are 680,000, 55 per cent of them imports.

Washing machine sales in 1973 were 1.6 million, with 27 per cent of them imports. In 1974 sales were 1.21 million, with 30 per cent imported. Vacuum cleaner sales in 1973 were 1.9 million, with 22 per cent imports and in 1974 sales were 1.8 million. The number of imports in 1974 is not available.

The coming months, however, could throw these estimates of sales of white goods—refrigerators, freezers and audio equipment—are "brown goods"—into disarray. But the experience of leading outlets such as the Co-ops and the discount warehouses is that demand will remain fairly stable and in this case it could be the lesser-known imports which may suffer.

Chains such as Currys have for several years sold large quantities of Italian-built refrigerators and white goods from

that country are likely to retain their popularity but the imported ranges not already established on the market could find sales resistance strongest. After all, when most people buy a "Hoover", the now generic term for a vacuum cleaner, they invariably first of all consider a Hoover-made product, although even this company has cleaners imported from its American plants on the market.

The reason for that was to meet demand during the three months of strike action which affected the Hoover range last autumn, but there are no plans to import significant quantities of these cleaners into Britain.

Since production restarted Hoover's plants in Scotland, Wales and in London have been working to meet the exceptional demand from the home market and in exports; and so far, the company says, there is no sign of business slackening off. Orders are coming in as dealers build up stocks again, although not to the same levels as in previous years.

Electrolux, too, has been finding demand for its products, fridges and household cleaners from domestic users holding up well.

There is no such optimism in the radio and television set sector of the industry, however. In fact, television set production in Britain is going through the worst period in its history and at one point last year no black and white sets were being built in Britain, all of them being imported and marketed under well-known names.

However, with colour television now having achieved just over 50 per cent market penetration the retail sector of the trade feels that there will be growth again after people have adjusted to 25 per cent VAT.

An expansion in television sales could, it is hoped, come from the introduction of the TV-related information services such as Ceefax, but the trade feels that expansion is more likely from the increased availability of video recording equipment.

The positive aspects of negative interest rates

Can the rate of interest be negative? Would anyone ever pay someone else to take a loan from him?

A few years ago, questions like these would have sounded like conundrums in the footnotes of advanced economic textbooks, with about the same status as crossword puzzles. Today, in the rather bewildering economic situation now facing Britain, they seem highly pertinent and of considerable practical relevance. The reason is that real interest rates are, indeed, negative, because the rate of inflation is higher than the nominal interest rates charged by most financial institutions.

One approach to monetary policy sees this as the root cause of inflation. The Bank of England is forced, the argument runs, to keep interest rates at a low level because of political pressures, such as the cost of interest rates on housing costs.

Money supply policy has to accommodate interest rate policy and the result tends to be rapid money supply growth which then gives an upward push to interest rates on housing costs.

The existence of negative interest rates, on this argument, is a case for a further tightening of monetary policy, regardless of the howls of anger and yelps of pain which would come from the building industries and industry generally. More restriction is favoured although money supply growth at present is much beneath the growth rate of money national income. Can this argument be accepted and does it justify a harsher money supply policy than has been adopted in the past 18 months?

The difficulty with the argument is that it ignores or, at least, grossly oversimplifies

the institutional context within which monetary policy operates. In particular, it overlooks the impact of interest rates on balance sheets and ultimately on the willingness of companies to borrow from the banks.

One of the reasons are remembered, it soon emerges that negative interest rates at present are certainly not in themselves a justification for tightening monetary policy. Indeed, real money supply growth, abruptly would have serious repercussions on the private sector of the economy.

When interest rates rise, asset values—that is, the prices of government securities, shares and property—fall. The link between interest rates and certain types of asset prices is more direct than with others, but it exists in some form for all assets.

The link is most obvious in the case of undated gilts. When interest rates double, their price is halved. This feeds into more remote assets, like property, after a lag. For example, an investment trust may have a portfolio of gilts, 50 per cent in equity shares and 50 per cent in property. If it finds the value of its gilt portfolio has fallen it sells some of its property to keep its portfolio balanced. If several investment trusts are in the same situation, property prices generally decline.

Why does this matter to the ordinary industrial company and how does it affect its tendency to borrow from the bank? The answer is simple. When a company borrows from a bank it has to offer collateral for the loan. The amount it can borrow depends on the valuation the bank places on these assets.

A typical asset backing up a loan is, of course, its property.

If property values go down the bank's attitude towards the company and the company's attitude towards its financial commitments necessarily become more cautious. Loan demand falls.

The relevant asset backing does not, of course, have to be property, although property has provided some vivid examples in recent months with the secondary banking crisis. It could also be shares. For example, one of the basic causes of Burmah Oil's problems was that it had a holding of BP shares. When the value of the shares fell, Burmah's bankers became much more sceptical of extending further financial support and it had to resort to the Government for assistance.

If interest rates were forced higher to make them positive in real terms, which would involve raising interest rates to over 20 per cent, the result would not be a gradual reduction in the rate of inflation, but a rash of Burmah Oil.

It is arguable that M1—the narrowly defined money supply—has been growing too fast in the past three months. But the appropriate answer is a temporary tightening of conditions in London money markets, involving a 1 to 2 per cent rise in interest rates, not a massive upheaval of present interest rate structures.

The conduct of monetary policy at present—which seems to be to hold the money supply growth rate beneath, but not too far beneath, the growth rate of money national income—is sensible. It would be folly to choose an interest rate target instead, as its meaning, in inflationary conditions, is very much open to debate.

Tim Congdon

Jack Jones's locker

It is hard not to admire the courage and the consistency of Mr Jack Jones. Indeed, there is no reason at all not to admire the unfashionably dogged honour of a man who feels obliged to stand up for an increasingly unpopular policy for no other reason than that he strongly urged that policy 18 months ago. One had supposed that 20 years of Harold Macmillan and Harold Wilson had eradicated that kind of quality integrity.

Not, however, so. When Mr Jones told Mr Heath, as Prime Minister, that the Tories' form of incomes policy was not acceptable to trade union leaders because it did not embrace a sufficiently broad spectrum of policies for promoting greater social justice in wider fields than simply those of lower paid workers, Mr Jones was actually saying what he said, which is not more than could be said for others who used the same argument.

In consequence when a Labour Government was elected, Mr Jones worked actively for a form of social contract which could indeed, if observed, have abated the rate of inflation while at the same time contributing to the social and industrial objectives of the trade union movement.

More extraordinary still, Mr Jones proceeded to fight for the fulfilment of the unpopular parts of that contract even when to do so ran directly counter to his personal convenience and popularity within his own union and without.

Finally—and most peculiar of all—it now appears that he is even willing to acknowledge the comparative failure of that policy and the need to reinforce it by new measures, which he has both specified and proposed. This decent record is so far out of tune with the times that it has hardly been noticed by eyes which are by now only accustomed to seeing self-serving ambition and calculating cynicism in every act of public men.

There are, of course, obvious difficulties about Mr Jones's proposal for a flat-rate norm to apply to all from the highest to the lowest. It can be argued that the application of a formula will accelerate the process of pricing the lowest paid out of their jobs and that it will further clog up the operation of the labour market as an efficient allocator of resources according to the expressed priorities of consumers.

It can be argued that it is unjust, in a world in which the erosion of purchasing power and so the reduction of living standards is a percentage phenomenon. Such erosion, it will be argued, merits percentage remedies.

But these objections, though valid enough in themselves, are the wrong reasons for believing that Mr Jones's approach is, despite its simplicity, probably mistaken at this moment. If his approach would effectively tame pay inflation, even for a year, and if nothing else would, then there would be much to be said for adopting it, with justice, inefficiencies and all.

But at the present stage of the economic cycle, the recession is beginning to enforce its own powerful restraint on the average level of settlements, whereas any formalized incomes policy—and its proponents—are fatally vulnerable to the single successful act of defiance, the well conducted "special case".

It is foolish to lose an avoidable battle when you are winning the campaign, especially if the tactics of the battle divert you from the sound strategy of the campaign. The dramatic decline in the rate of growth of earnings to an annual rate of 8.9 per cent over the three months to March, reported this week, doubtless exaggerates the effect of the recession on settlements because the figures are much influenced by short-time working. But there can be little doubt now, despite some increase in the frequency of private sector settlements, that if the Chancellor maintains the

Peter Jay

Economics Editor

spirit of the position he adopted in the Budget, excessive pay demands will lead to very rapid increases in unemployment.

Undesirable as this side-effect is in itself, it is unmistakably changing the climate of bargaining; and, despite the high rates of inflation likely to be reported over the next two or three summer months, it will produce a marked easing in settlement levels in the autumn and thereafter.

In such a situation the main effect of a formalized incomes policy is to produce a higher level of settlements in the private sector than would otherwise have occurred, because no bargainer can afford to accept less than the nationally publicized norm. What is the realistic policy for the public sector, where pay demands, though not as immune to recession conditions as sometimes suggested, react more slowly to rising unemployment?

But this firmness needs to be seen to flow from a new and more effective control of public spending, a control which operates as much on the level of pay and prices paid by public bodies as on the so-called "real" level of public spending. The Chancellor is working towards a better cash control in the public sector; and the public will understand much better the idea that excessive claims cannot be effectively met by the public employers than the general notion of an average norm, which inevitably will be flouted by the strongest groups.

With such an approach Mr Jones's norm would become an embarrassment to government and trade union leaders, involving them inevitably in at least one much dramatized defeat, whereas the pervasive but flexible pressure of monetary discipline enables the restraint to be effective without the exceptions mattering.

Banco Ambrosiano

1974 FINANCIAL YEAR

The Ordinary General Meeting of the Banco Ambrosiano was held, after its second calling, on 19th April 1975.

The Chairman, Mr. Ruggiero Mozzana, submitted to the Meeting the balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending on 31st December 1974, showing a net profit of Lire 3,449,033,800 and allowing the distribution of a dividend of Lire 270 per share as compared with Lire 250 in the previous financial year.

The Deputy Chairman and Managing Director, Mr. Roberto Calvi, read the Board of Directors statement, which emphasises, besides the strengthening of the company's assets and the improvement of its operational potential, the expansion achieved in "customers' deposits", accompanied by a significant increase in the number of individual accounts. Through its participations, the bank has achieved an increasing influence and importance.

During 1974, thorough attention has been paid to the professional training of the staff, which has, as always, responded positively, and also to the improvement of the technical-organizational structures, which have now reached a high degree of efficiency.

The Meeting has approved—with abstention of only one Shareholder—the balance sheet and the distribution of profits as they were proposed and finally confirmed the appointment of Mr. Aladino Minciaroni as Director and appointed a new Board of Auditors.

The Board of Directors thus has the following members:

Chairman: Ruggiero Mozzana
Deputy Chairman and Managing Director: Roberto Calvi
Deputy Chairman: Giuseppe Marioni
Directors: Luigi Agostoni, Elviro Arosio, Andrea Bocca, Giacomo Costa, Ugo Eugenio, Federico Gallarati Scotti, Piero Locatelli, Gian Paolo Melzi d'Eril, Aladino Minciaroni, Mario Valeri Manera, Giuseppe Zanon di Valgiurata.

The Auditors for the three-year period 1975-1977 are:

Chairman: Amatore Brambilla
Standing Auditors: Antonio Confalonieri, Francesco Monti, Eugenio Pedemonte, Emilio Sargenti.
Substitute Auditors: Tancredi Bianchi, Mario Davoli.

Banco Ambrosiano

A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY, FOUNDED IN 1896

HEAD OFFICE: MILAN, VIA CLELLICI, 3

Business Diary: I'm Adam, fly me • Strange harmony

Thomson, chairman of Caledonian Airways, the airlines without a director since Guy resigned that post the big company shake-

October, so that re-appointments of Sir Peter to the board of the company did not survive aviation, taking as it is of the burden off of its shoulders.

It comes in as deputy chairman of the holding company of which Thomson is chairman and managing director, while Sir Peter is director. Appointees have strong backgrounds, Sir Iain is non-executive director for years of the old BSA, in whatever role you mention right through with a committee of civil servants due to report to government by mid-summer on the future of British civil aviation. If they should recommend a large-scale handing back to British Airways of routes BSA will need all the influential friends it can find.

Shares issue

It is rare indeed to find the Labour Government and the Stock Exchange in agreement, but it seems that both are a little worried by the growing movement of shares in Britain's



Sir Peter Massfield.

struck the air headlines in 1971 when he was eased out of the chairmanship of the British Airports Authority after disagreeing with government policy on the third airport, since when he has been busy writing books.

Both men are arriving at BCAA at a crucial moment in the independence of the airline's story with a committee of civil servants due to report to government by mid-summer on the future of British civil aviation. If they should recommend a large-scale handing back to British Airways of routes BSA will need all the influential friends it can find.

quoted companies away from private ownership and towards the already swelling portfolios of the pension funds, the insurance companies and the other big investment institutions.

Back-up figures are hard to find, but statistics submitted yesterday by the Exchange to the Commons Committee on the proposed wealth tax show a fall in private ownership from 47 per cent in 40-45 per cent over the past five years, balanced by a rise from 32 per cent to 40 per cent in holdings by "the institutions".

Some members of the Government might be thought unfavourable to private shareholding. But they seem to favour even less the sight of investment power becoming concentrated in the hands of the institutions. Nobly brushing aside the fact that some 70 per cent of each day's market turnover originates with the institutions, the Stock Exchange agrees with them.

EEC addendum

Top marks for frankness about one reason for Britain to stay in the EEC must go to Ruesse-Alten, group research director of Beecham, who is also chairman of the British Industrial Biological Research Association. This is the body that conducts much of the country's research into the safety of food additives and it was its chairman that Professor Allen

welcomed Fred Peart, Minister of Agriculture, as guest of honour at an annual—and presumably guaranteed free from banal additives—lunch.

Allen, who is professor of applied nutrition at Guy's Hospital, acknowledged market-con-vert Peart's role in making a "yes" vote more likely and hoped that "reason would prevail and that the British people would see the considerable benefits of remaining a member of the club."

In the association's case the benefits so far have been extremely clearcut. Professor Allen described an EEC grant of "no less than £61,000" towards a laboratory extension for the association and added: "We would not wish to have to repay this."

Penny wise?

The great New York penny crisis seems to be ending—or so officials at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York say. New Yorkers, ever in a small change, continue to think differently.

DIY car test

Tube Investments has come up with an idea for revving up the stagnant garage test equipment market. At a time when expensive, electronic test beds, including TEs Crypton, are gathering dust in garages because of a shortage of skilled mechanics the Midland engineering group has turned to

says the year-long shortage has eased, consumers having "come to recognize there isn't any point in hoarding pennies in the hope of making a profit on the copper dust."

According to Treasury estimates there are about 70,000 million pennies in the hands of the public and the banks, of which barely half are in circulation. The rest are stored anywhere from piggy banks to dresser drawers.

This worries the authorities because each 100 million pennies retained in circulation saves taxpayers \$10m in minting new ones. In New York very few pennies were deposited by banks at the New York Fed in the past nine months of last year, but now the coins are starting to trickle back.

Despite the low market price of copper New Yorkers know that the penny consists 95 per cent of the metal, which could just make a penny worth more than its face value—to anyone who cares to risk the \$10,000 fine and 5 years' imprisonment for smelting coins.

DIY car test

Tube Investments has come up with an idea for revving up the stagnant garage test equipment market. At a time when expensive, electronic test beds, including TEs Crypton, are gathering dust in garages because of a shortage of skilled mechanics the Midland engineering group has turned to

coin-in-the-slot do-it-yourself testing.

A gadget called the Crypton Gaslyser will be installed on garage forecourts. All a motorist has to do is connect a nozzle to the exhaust pipe of his car, insert 10p into the machine and start his engine. He then accelerates to the equivalent of normal cruise speed and holds that for a few seconds until a green light indicates that the test is complete.

A meter will then show whether his engine is using too much or too little petrol. The meter dial is divided into three segments—green for correct mixture, red for over-rich and blue for weak.

With the price of petrol what it is 10p seems a small enough investment to discover that you are wasting precious fuel. An over-rich mixture, possibly by as much as a fifth, could mean that you were wasting 15p on each gallon. On the other hand, an over-weak mixture is downright dangerous because it can lead to overheating and engine seizure at high speed.

Many motorists are now believed to be running over-weak because they have adjusted their carburetors for maximum mileage.

Garages will have a double incentive to install the Gaslyser. It will attract motorists to their forecourts for other sales, and armed with evidence of a faulty mixture setting, they will doubtless want it rectified on the premises.

Following plans announced last month for Raglan Property Trust to sell some properties in Britain and abroad, the company now reports that it has completed the sale of the greater part of the French property portfolio.

The sale, made to reduce borrowings and improve liquidity, involves the sale of seven investment properties to Groupe des Assurances Nationales, a major French insurance group for 116m francs (£12.5m).

ters and merchant, fell from £754,000 to £657,000 in the year to last March. But the board hopes to avoid any further deterioration and the second half has started with a better

Sept. 1891	1891-1892	1892-1893
March. 179°c	May. 148°c	May. 148°c
closed	May. 148°c	May. 148°c
161°c	Sept. 148°c	Sept. 148°c

100



**BRITISH
AIRCRAFT
CORPORATION**
100 PALL MALL LONDON SW1

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, May 19. Dealings End, May 30. \$ Contango Day, June 2. Settlement Day, June 10.
(Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.)

THE TIMES SHARE IND.

The Times Share Indices for 21.12.1934 (comp. 1.1.1924) original base 1000 1924=1000

	Index No.	Div. Yield 1934	Excess 1934
	Index	%	%
The Times Index	1417.75	4.98	12.82
Largest 100 shares	1444.41	4.57	12.68
Industrial shares	1444.41	4.57	12.68
Capital Goods	1424.84	4.58	14.44
Consumer Goods	1392.80	5.00	12.80
Government	1400.00	5.00	12.80
Largest financial shares	1394.86	4.53	—
Large financial shares (financial shares)	1185.04	4.62	—
Government shares	1400.00	5.00	12.80
Gold Mining shares	664.45	5.00	7.82
Industrial shares	1417.75	4.98	12.82
Industrial shares (industrial shares)	1417.75	4.98	12.82
Public Works	1417.75	4.98	12.82

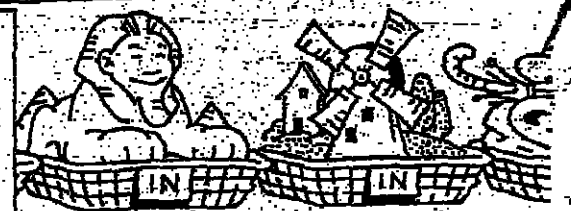
A. Russell of The Times Industrial Index is given below—

Year	Index	Div. Yield
1924	1000.00	4.50
1925	1020.00	4.50
1926	1040.00	4.50
1927	1060.00	4.50
1928	1080.00	4.50
1929	1100.00	4.50
1930	1120.00	4.50

* Not shown yield.
* Not shown.



Focus on Sales and Marketing



Alcoa of Great Britain Ltd.

(Owned jointly by Alcoa of U.S.A. and Elkem of Norway)

is one of this country's major aluminium companies—an integrated group supplying aluminium in forms ranging from ingot to finished product, including the last delivery of many rolled and extruded aluminium products from stock at its distribution centres located at Bradford, Exeter, Glasgow, Hook (Hants) and Stratford-upon-Avon. There is a vacancy in the commercial department of its subsidiary, Alcoa Manufacturing (G.B.) Limited for a

Market Manager—Distribution

Located at Stratford-upon-Avon and who, under the direction of the General Manager—Distribution, will be responsible for ascertaining the distribution market position and product strategy and for devising and implementing marketing plans aimed at providing the maximum market share in selected product areas at optimum revenue and lowest cost to the company.

Applicants should have sales and/or marketing experience in a metal industry, preferably in aluminium, coupled with enthusiasm and an innovative approach.

There are excellent conditions of service, including attractive salary and a company car and assistance with relocation expenses where appropriate.



Write for application form to:
E. A. Jackson, Manager,
Personnel Administration,
Alcoa House, P.O. Box 15,
Droitwich, Worcs.



APPLICATIONS ENGINEER

THE JOB: This challenging career position with the International Ingersoll-Rand organisation would suit an ambitious, resourceful engineering graduate. The job, based at the company's London headquarters in Knightsbridge, involves the detailed preparation of quotations and contracts, together with continuous customer liaison. An attractive salary will be accompanied by other benefits, including a good, contributory pension scheme.

THE MAN: Of degree or equivalent level, he should be able to show real ability for liaison and internal organisation. His self-reliance, quality of work, and ability to work in an appropriate engineering environment, preferably a petrochemical one. The appointed man can expect to progress to full Sales Engineer status within the company.

Please write in the first instance, giving full details of age, education, career to date and current salary, to—

Mr. G. H. NORRISH,
Ingersoll-Rand Company Limited,
Bowater House, Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LU.

POT POURRI OF SALES & MARKETING

- (1) Participation in Sales/Marketing activities with a view to securing a position in the Sales/Marketing department. Minimum salary £2,500 p.a. Company profit sharing scheme.
- (2) Area Manager/Store Manager (that is, a 70% to 80% commission on sales, plus a 10% bonus on profit). This is a very attractive position, but it requires a high level of motivation and a strong personality.
- (3) A new position in a new company. This is a very attractive position, but it requires a high level of motivation and a strong personality.

For details of these and many other exciting jobs in the Sales and Marketing sphere, please telephone—
JOAN FERNIE PERSONNEL
113 PARK STREET, W.1.
Telephone: 01-405 2493/2412/2415 and 01-405 7168/7164

New diploma enhances marketing prospects

In times of recession and economic pressure many firms begin their economy drives in the service departments of marketing and sales. The current financial situation has proved no exception to this business axiom.

Although advertisements for top echelon marketing and sales executives are still appearing there is no doubt that this field of commercial activity is under great pressure at the moment.

Officials at the Department of Employment's Professional and Executive Register say that vacancies in sales and marketing have slipped away over the past six months. The worst affected area is clearly in the South-east, where most of the top jobs are situated.

The latest figures show that there are 15 potential applicants for every marketing job coming to the PER at the moment and 30 for every sales management job. The worst effect is on middle-management upwards, and an official, perhaps understating the situation, said: "Things are not very bright at all for employment."

It appears that many firms have cut back their

marketing and sales staff by cutting down on regional directors and executives and concentrating their efforts in smaller, centralized bureaux. The result is the rise in the list of men on the PER lists.

The situation has become so difficult that the Institute of Management, which is not involved in the employment side of the profession, finds itself with a steady stream of calls each week from unemployed marketing men hoping that something may have reached the Institute about job prospects.

The Institute believes the rise in unemployment can be traced from the middle of last year, becoming progressively worse during last autumn. Its effects are concentrated largely in the upper brackets and have not taken any large toll at the junior level.

The unemployment problem comes at a time when marketing is developing into a recognized profession, providing a skill which many British firms now feel they must have.

Marketing undoubtedly took off as a growth area of commercial skill during the past decade, when many firms began to recruit from the universities into market-

ing departments. In graduate terms marketing provided attractions rather like advertising.

But the current situation also highlights the comparison between the two that marketing, like advertising, becomes an obvious target for the accountant's blue pencil. A rapid economy drive in marketing departments has been known to happen even under happier economic climates.

The Institute of Marketing has been working to make the skill of selling products something more than the ephemera that it appears in some management eyes. Ironically in this time of suffering the Institute has completed a new qualification course which is due to begin this autumn.

Taken either part-time or full-time at local authority colleges the course provides three years of study for new diploma holders. The diploma involves knowledge of marketing techniques, statistics, business organization and business law, and will turn out a student with a wide range of business knowledge.

The Institute says the diploma has already achieved recognition within the industry and the aim is to make it a necessity for entry. This

will of course enhance the professional status of marketing.

At the moment the lengthy queue would not attract many to marketing, but if the economy picks up in the next year or so then marketing opportunities will clearly respond to this.

The graduate recruit some years ago was starting at £1,500 per year. This has risen to somewhere in the region of £1,800 to £2,000 per year now.

At the top of the salary scale it is difficult to find a viable average. Some top men are collecting over £12,000 per year and salaries are influenced by personal abilities and performance.

Average salaries are equally difficult to estimate for the salesman but the top men in fields like the computer industry are reported to be taking the five-figure bracket, taking into account bonus payments.

The best advice at the moment would probably be to acquire the diploma on the basis that the marketing industry will improve its prospects and the qualified man will be in a good position to take advantage of the economic resurgence.

Stewart Tendler

Data Services Salesmen . . .

are you good enough to sell the best?

Control Data is an international corporation and among the leaders in the manufacture and provision of Computer Systems, Peripheral Products, O.E.M. Data Services, Professional Engineering and Educational Services.

This is a first-class opportunity for a person to join the sales team marketing the Company's Data Services to clients in the London area.

The person appointed will be responsible for the development of existing revenue and new business, planning sales of local and remote batch processing and a complementary file sharing service. He will be based at Wells Street and report to the Area Sales Manager.

A sound background in selling is important together with a knowledge of D.P. and/or an in-depth experience in computer applications.



CONTROL DATA LIMITED

In the technical, scientific or business world, a totally professional, energetic, and enthusiastic person is needed.

Vacancies also exist within the organization for Salesmen with a sales background to work with a range of IBM based systems.

An attractive compensation package is offered to the right person to earn in the p.a. Above average benefits include a 10% bonus, a 10% profit share, a 10% pension plan, a 10% share in the company's success, and a 10% share in the company's future.

If you believe you measure up to a dynamic high technology environment, please write to us with your details.

Geoff Chisholm, CDC Data Services, Wells House, 77/79 Wells Street, London W.1. Tel: 01-537 1791.

MARKETING—THE ARTS SOUTHERN ARTS—Winchester based MARKETING OFFICER

is looking for a
to promote arts touring activities on the south coast and in other parts of its region (which embraces Berkshire, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Oxfordshire, West Sussex, Wiltshire, and parts of Dorset) and to develop the Association's press and public relations services. The person appointed will be expected to work from the Association's offices in Winchester.

The appointment, which is being set up in collaboration with the Arts Council of Great Britain, will be initially for a period of nine months, after which it is hoped to review the working of the scheme and put it on a permanent basis.

Salary will be on the Local Authority AP4/5 scales, which carry a maximum of £3,201 per annum, plus threshold payment of £229 (under review). Applications to the Director, Southern Arts, South Side Offices, Law Courts, Winchester, Hampshire, SO23 9DQ, by 2nd June, 1975.

SALES MANAGER

required to take charge of sales of insulation for underground heating pipes, national salary and excellent prospects, company car, etc.

Hand written replies, stating age, qualifications and experience to:

Box 2483 M, The Times.

A REPRESENTATIVE

for the Midlands and North West of England required to work with one distributor in the Engineering and Hardware sectors, mainly in the Midlands and North West. The job demands a blend of commercial and technical ability. The ideal person will be a graduate with a degree in Engineering or a related subject, with a minimum of 3 years' experience in the field. Salary and benefits negotiable. Please send your curriculum vitae and references to: The Managing Director, Box 2560 M, The Times.

EXPERIENCED REPRESENTATIVE OR FREELANCE AGENT

required by Suk Screen Printers in the South West. Semi-automatic and fully automatic machines. Quality work produced. Point-of-sale, B/A plastics. Paper, Board, etc. Ancillary processes to back up, e.g. Vacuum forming, Punching, High-frequency welding, Gold Blocking, Injection Moulding.

Existing connections an advantage.

Apply to:

Plasfilm Products Ltd.

South Road, Kingswood, Bristol

1: 671048 or 672155

MARINE SALES MANAGER (aged up to 40)

Responsible to the Sales Director for our range of marine bearings for both home and export markets. Should be qualified up to Engineer, standard or equivalent. Successful candidate will have a proven record of communication and contact with Shipowners and Shipbuilders on an international basis, preferably in the power transmission field. Salary is negotiable and a company car will be provided. Please write in the first instance giving brief details to the—

PERSONNEL DIRECTOR,
VICKERS LIMITED ENGINEERING GROUP,
MICHILL BEARINGS
SCOTSWOOD ROAD,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, NE15 6LL

Marketing Manager (Designate) PERIODICAL PUBLISHING, S.W.1.

Old established Periodical House require a SALESMAN/WOMAN experienced in both facets of the dual-supply factor. Initially to promote, and where necessary to sell personally, into a sector of the educational market but within 6 months to assume responsibility for the complete marketing function in co-operation with existing advertisement and circulation departments. Salary limited but job satisfaction guaranteed to the right person.

Write in complete confidence covering a typed C.V. to:
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
THE TABLET PUBLISHING CO. LTD.,
48 GREAT PETER STREET, LONDON, SW1P 2HR.

INSIDE SALES ENGINEER

If you are qualified to O.N.C. or equivalent, and would like to work for a young, rapidly expanding, engineering company, engaged in the marketing of process control systems, then we would like to hear from you. Based at our head office in London E.C. you should have either previous experience in process plant engineering, and be able to deal with telephone enquiries, equipment selection, technical advice, and sales visits with outside sales representatives. We will pay you an excellent salary and benefits.

Apply to:

only good working conditions

progressive company can offer

work in a friendly and

work on strict confidence

write to: LORAN (Industrial)

Box 2560 M, The Times.

TECHNICAL SALES

ESTIMATOR

VENTILATION EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURER, LONDON

Due to expansion, we now need a technical estimator to estimate and prepare quotations and answer clients' enquiries. The successful candidate should have a technical background and preferably have experience in the ventilation field. Salary is negotiable and we offer a good working environment. If you are interested, please write to: The Managing Director, Box 2560 M, The Times.

Apply to:

only good working conditions

progressive company can offer

work in a friendly and

work on strict confidence

write to: LORAN (Industrial)

Box 2560 M, The Times.

Kellogg's the Best Seller needs the Best Sellers!

Salary £2385 rising to £3020

We need men in their twenties of good educational background — 'O' level standard — with some selling experience, preferably in the fast moving goods market. You'll need drive, initiative and enthusiasm — we'll provide comprehensive and continuous training in the techniques of selling to all of the grocery trade, handling promotions, in-store displays and shelf space management.

With the world's leading manufacturer of breakfast cereals — and still growing — promotions prospects are excellent, since we firmly believe in creating full management from within.

A company car will be supplied (Cortina 1600L, Estate) three weeks holiday leading to four, generous expenses and private use of the car. There's an excellent pension scheme too, with free life insurance and a sickness benefit scheme. You'll need a clean driving licence and should live in:

North West London
Southend/Rayleigh Area
South Cheshire (Crewe Area)
North Leeds
Bournemouth

Take the first step to a complete selling career NOW by writing to:

John Barrett, Marketing Personnel Manager, Kellogg's Company of Great Britain Limited, Park Road, Stretford, Manchester M32 9RA.

AGENTS

As specialised electronic research, management consultants we are looking for agents in all areas of the UK who are able to sell our products. We are looking for agents who are able to sell our products in the following areas: Electronics, Computers, Telecommunications, etc. Areas would be all designated exclusive.

Contact Peter J. Wood, Managing Director, H.C. Controls (Northumbria) Ltd., 36/37 Exchange Buildings, The Quadrant, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tel: 21795.

FRANCE

ELECTRONIC MARKETING

International manufacturer of passive components establishing a Paris office requires a Marketing Manager with ability to develop business. Essential requirements include 5 years' experience electronic equipment and marketing. Minimum age 30, and ledge of market, fluency in French language. Box 2400 M, The Times.

Appointments Vacant also on page 29

GENERAL VACANCIES

EDITORIAL VACANCY

Oyez Publishing, the fastest-growing legal publisher, is looking for an additional editor with a law qualification or a good legal background to join its editorial team. Experience valuable but not essential.

Conditions of employment are excellent.

Please apply with CV to:

Editorial Manager

OYEZ PUBLISHING LIMITED

Oyez House, 237 Long Lane, London SE1 4PU

ATTRACTIVE PART TIME PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENT

Chartered Accountants, W.I. require a part time professional man to undertake important work connected with the firm's business. The hours would be in the evening and the work would be of a professional nature. The successful applicant will be expected to work on a part time basis of 2 days a week, after an initial period of perhaps 3 or 4 days a week.

This would be an interesting and challenging job for a qualified professional man who has a knowledge and understanding of the work of a Chartered Accountant. Perhaps a retired professional Accountant, Bank Manager or similarly experienced man would be most appropriate. Remuneration would be fixed at £2.50 an hour with a minimum weekly total to be agreed.

For further information telephone Mrs. Winard on 0734 3282.

CHILTERN MOTHERCRAFT TRAINING SOCIETY

BURSAR REQUIRED

Particulars and application form from the Principal, 20 Peppard Road, Chesham, Bucks. (Telephone 0754 471847).

LONDON TOURIST BOARD, SW1

London Tourist Board, SW1, require a young man with a good knowledge of English and a good knowledge of the London area to work as a tour guide. The successful applicant will be expected to work on a part time basis of 2 days a week, after an initial period of perhaps 3 or 4 days a week.

For further information telephone Mrs. Winard on 0734 3282.

EXCELLENT COMPANY

Our client wishes to recruit a young, articulate, young man, with a good knowledge of English and a good knowledge of the London area to work as a tour guide. The successful applicant will be expected to work on a part time basis of 2 days a week, after an initial period of perhaps 3 or 4 days a week.

For further information telephone Mrs. Winard on 0734 3282.

COMMERCIAL/ FINANCIAL

Person, mid to late 20s, required primarily to manage financial side of a small, but growing, business. The successful applicant will be expected to work on a part time basis of 2 days a week, after an initial period of perhaps 3 or 4 days a week.

For further information telephone Mrs. Winard on 0734 3282.

CAREER AND PUBLISHING £1,600—£2,000

One of Britain's largest Publishing organisations are seeking a young person with a good standard of education in the field of publishing. The successful applicant will be expected to work on a part time basis of 2 days a week, after an initial period of perhaps 3 or 4 days a week.

For further information telephone Mrs. Winard on 0734 3282.

CLA MANAGEMENT

Our client wishes to recruit a young, articulate, young man, with a good knowledge of English and a good knowledge of the London area to work as a tour guide. The successful applicant will be expected to work on a part time basis of 2 days a week, after an initial period of perhaps 3 or 4 days a week.

For further information telephone Mrs. Winard on 0734 3282.

DRAKE PERSONNEL

Our client wishes to recruit a young, articulate, young man, with a good knowledge of English and a good knowledge of the London area to work as a tour guide. The successful applicant will be expected to work on a part time basis of 2 days a week, after an initial period of perhaps 3 or 4 days a week.

For further information telephone Mrs. Winard on 0734 3282.

GENERAL VACANCIES

MANAGER

for Management Department of Flourishing Knightsbridge Estate Agents urgently needed. Knowledge of office management, rent collection, client liaison, etc. Salary by arrangement. Present staff are aware of this vacancy. Reply in confidence to Box 2356 M, The Times.

YOUNG MAN

AGE 25-30
required by one of leading Japanese Trading Companies for sales and office work of steel products. Experience in Steel Business or Petroleum Industries preferred but not essential. Salary negotiable. Write giving full details to Box 2576 M, The Times.

CASHIERS—KENSINGTON

Up to £20 per week, foreign exchange experience preferred, some evenings and weekends, age immaterial.
01-575 5376

RESPONSIBLE STUDENT

required to work on the Summer Vacation at a local driving school in a residential driving school in East Oxfordshire for foreign tourists. Salary by arrangement. Write giving full details to Box 2576 M, The Times.

COMMERCIAL LAWYER

We are seeking a young lawyer to contribute constructive and practical ideas to divisional and group management in the UK and to managements of subsidiaries overseas. He or she will be joining the legal team of this expanding £200m agrochemical, fertiliser, pharmaceutical and scientific equipment Group.

This attractive, challenging post involving overseas travel offers wide career opportunities to someone with commercial flair, in their late twenties and with at least two years' post qualifying experience in practice or industry. The international content of the job makes a second language an asset.

If the post interests you and you meet our requirements, please write enclosing brief career details to: J.V.L. Morgan, Group Legal Advisor, Fisons Limited, Fison House, 9 Grosvenor Street, London W1X 0AH.

GENERAL VACANCIES

PROGRAM ASSISTANT

General Office Assistant/Embassy Area Program Assistant. Responsible for the day-to-day running of the office. Salary by arrangement. Present staff are aware of this vacancy. Reply in confidence to Box 2356 M, The Times.

ACCOUNTANCY

A Public Company requires for its North London Works a qualified Accountant to take charge of the accounts function. He will be responsible for producing monthly accounts and management information to a rigid timetable.

Candidates (preferably aged 25-30) should have a qualification in accountancy and a minimum of 3 years' experience in the field. Salary and benefits negotiable. Please send your curriculum vitae and references to: The Managing Director, Box 2560 M, The Times.

COMPANY ACCOUNTANT

North London—£4,000

Apply to:

only good working conditions

progressive company can offer

work in a friendly and

work on strict confidence

write to: LORAN (Industrial)

Box 2560 M, The Times.

ACCOUNTANCY

TEMPING is tentative with Penelope & Penelope, 01-236 0011.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR. Solicitors in old established West End firm require a young man with a law degree and a minimum of 2 years' experience in the field. Salary and benefits negotiable. Please send your curriculum vitae and references to: The Managing Director, Box 2560 M, The Times.

ALANGATE Legal Staff

These specialist consultants to the profession offer a confidential service to law firms and solicitors. They are experienced in all areas of the law and are available for a variety of legal services. Salary and benefits negotiable. Please send your curriculum vitae and references to: The Managing Director, Box 2560 M, The Times.

MANAGEMENT AND EXECUTIVES

ASSISTANT MANAGER required for expanding office equipment company. Experience. Rm 303 4765.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

TUTOR REQUIRED
1st June-31st August, to teach English (Arabic mother tongue), 2 girls aged 9 and 11. Some English already spoken. A good salary.
Tel 681 7538.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

Dover College, Kent

(H.M.C. independent, co-educational, boarding and day) Days will be 100% in the day in September, 1976, for the year 1976-77.

HEAD OF GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT

giving to the modern needs of the school. This would be an excellent opportunity for

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGES 30 AND 31

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FIGHTING FOR LIFE

St. Michael's Foundation needs your HELP

We are fighting to establish a new kind of hospital, specialising in diseases of the heart and circulation, providing a full general medical and surgical service. The hospital will be independent of the National Health Service and, by providing teaching and research facilities, will add to the medical resources available to the country as a whole. Ten per cent of the beds will be free for the treatment of children with heart defects.

"Let us rise up and build"

Please help us by sending your donation to:-

The Secretary

ST. MICHAEL'S FOUNDATION,
1 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1SU
Telex 264 807 (Hybanc)

ANNOUNCEMENTS

IT'S GREAT TO BE ALIVE

Please Support Heart Survival through Research

BRITISH HEART FOUNDATION

Room 10
67 Gloucester Place,
London, W1H 0DA

CANCER RESEARCH

Please help the Imperial Cancer Research Fund fight cancer. Your donation will help to bring research closer to the patient.

THE IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND

Room 3B01, 3rd Floor, 300, Broad Street, London, W1P 6LP

A COMMENDATION FOR MICHAEL FLANDERS

With music and readings
14th June, 1975-11.30 a.m.
Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields

ALL ARE WELCOME

NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD

announces the following election:
To a Schoolmaster Fellowship

Mr. D. V. Cook
(The Headmaster's School, Swindon)

DO NOT KNOW WHAT YOU WANT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY?

For your birthday, ask for the new book, 'The Art of Living', by the author of 'The Art of Dying'.

YOUNG ENGLAND KINDERGARTEN

For your child, ask for the new book, 'The Art of Living', by the author of 'The Art of Dying'.

CRYSTAL ADAMANTINE

For your child, ask for the new book, 'The Art of Living', by the author of 'The Art of Dying'.

ENGLISH TUTOR

For your child, ask for the new book, 'The Art of Living', by the author of 'The Art of Dying'.

ANDREA NERVO

For your child, ask for the new book, 'The Art of Living', by the author of 'The Art of Dying'.

HELP CONQUER CANCER

For your child, ask for the new book, 'The Art of Living', by the author of 'The Art of Dying'.

THE BELL HOTEL

For your child, ask for the new book, 'The Art of Living', by the author of 'The Art of Dying'.

LONGLEY

For your child, ask for the new book, 'The Art of Living', by the author of 'The Art of Dying'.

THE BELL HOTEL

For your child, ask for the new book, 'The Art of Living', by the author of 'The Art of Dying'.

LONGLEY

For your child, ask for the new book, 'The Art of Living', by the author of 'The Art of Dying'.

THE BELL HOTEL

For your child, ask for the new book, 'The Art of Living', by the author of 'The Art of Dying'.

LONGLEY

For your child, ask for the new book, 'The Art of Living', by the author of 'The Art of Dying'.

THE BELL HOTEL

For your child, ask for the new book, 'The Art of Living', by the author of 'The Art of Dying'.

LONGLEY

For your child, ask for the new book, 'The Art of Living', by the author of 'The Art of Dying'.

THE BELL HOTEL

For your child, ask for the new book, 'The Art of Living', by the author of 'The Art of Dying'.

LONGLEY

For your child, ask for the new book, 'The Art of Living', by the author of 'The Art of Dying'.

THE BELL HOTEL

For your child, ask for the new book, 'The Art of Living', by the author of 'The Art of Dying'.

LONGLEY

For your child, ask for the new book, 'The Art of Living', by the author of 'The Art of Dying'.

THE BELL HOTEL

For your child, ask for the new book, 'The Art of Living', by the author of 'The Art of Dying'.

LONGLEY

For your child, ask for the new book, 'The Art of Living', by the author of 'The Art of Dying'.

THE BELL HOTEL

For your child, ask for the new book, 'The Art of Living', by the author of 'The Art of Dying'.

LONGLEY

For your child, ask for the new book, 'The Art of Living', by the author of 'The Art of Dying'.

THE BELL HOTEL

For your child, ask for the new book, 'The Art of Living', by the author of 'The Art of Dying'.

LONGLEY

For your child, ask for the new book, 'The Art of Living', by the author of 'The Art of Dying'.

THE BELL HOTEL

For your child, ask for the new book, 'The Art of Living', by the author of 'The Art of Dying'.

LONGLEY

For your child, ask for the new book, 'The Art of Living', by the author of 'The Art of Dying'.

THE BELL HOTEL

For your child, ask for the new book, 'The Art of Living', by the author of 'The Art of Dying'.

LONGLEY

For your child, ask for the new book, 'The Art of Living', by the author of 'The Art of Dying'.

THE BELL HOTEL

For your child, ask for the new book, 'The Art of Living', by the author of 'The Art of Dying'.

LONGLEY

For your child, ask for the new book, 'The Art of Living', by the author of 'The Art of Dying'.

THE BELL HOTEL

For your child, ask for the new book, 'The Art of Living', by the author of 'The Art of Dying'.

LONGLEY

For your child, ask for the new book, 'The Art of Living', by the author of 'The Art of Dying'.

THE BELL HOTEL

For your child, ask for the new book, 'The Art of Living', by the author of 'The Art of Dying'.

LONGLEY

For your child, ask for the new book, 'The Art of Living', by the author of 'The Art of Dying'.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
To place an advertisement in any of these categories, call:
01-837 3311
Manchester office
061-834 1234

- Animals and Birds: 31
- Appointments: 28 and 29
- Business Notices: 28
- Classified: 28
- Domestic Situations: 28
- Education: 28
- Entertainment: 28
- Fashion and Beauty: 28
- Flat Sharing: 28
- Health and Medicine: 28
- Marriages: 28
- Motor Cars: 28
- Public Notices: 28
- Real Estate: 28
- Religious: 28
- Services: 28
- Situations Wanted: 28
- Travel: 28
- Wanted: 28

Deaths
CAMERON, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
CAMERON, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
CAMERON, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
CAMERON, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
CAMERON, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
CAMERON, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
CAMERON, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
CAMERON, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
CAMERON, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
CAMERON, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.

Deaths
VANDY, Mrs. Mary, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1, died on May 21, 1975, after a long illness.